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## INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1978

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## Belgian, Italian Are Slain In Zaire

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 16 (WP)—A Belgian and an Italian have been killed and there were mounting fears here today for the safety of an undetermined number of other Europeans and Americans being held by rebel forces in Zaire's southern mining town of Kolwezi.

[According to wire dispatches from Brussels and Rome, several Europeans were killed last weekend in the fighting, including the Belgian and Italian, whose deaths have been confirmed.]

As heavy fighting between pro-government troops and the rebels continued for the sixth day around Zaire's most important copper center, informed sources here said that three or four Europeans, several of them apparently Belgians, had been executed by the dissidents in Kolwezi during the last weekend. It was not known here whether any American was among them.

[In Washington, the Defense Department announced that paratroopers of the 82d Airborne Division and transport planes had been placed on alert for a possible evacuation of Americans and other foreign nationals in Zaire.]

The sources also reported that initial efforts to open negotiations with the rebels for the evacuation of 3,000 to 4,000 Europeans living in the war zone had met with no success, suggesting that they may now be bargaining chips in the dissident dealing with Western governments as well as with Zaire.

### Conflicting Reports

Just how many Europeans are being held remains unclear amid the conflicting reports reaching here and European capitals about the deteriorating situation in Zaire's southern Shaba province. There are around 80 Americans, including dependents, stationed in Kolwezi. Most of them work for the Morrison Knudsen Co., which is building a 1,000-mile-long high tension wire across Zaire to bring power to the copper mines.

Both European diplomatic sources in Brussels and spokesmen for the Congo National Liberation Front, the group behind the Shaba insurgency, reported that Kolwezi as well as the railway town of Mutshatsha, 60 miles to the west, had fallen to the rebels.

But some reports arriving here today seem to indicate that the Zairian army was still holding out in several parts of Kolwezi and that not all Europeans there were captives of the rebels. One report said that only a number of males had been rounded up.

[A large group of foreign residents was believed to have taken (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)]



Women of the Taoabato tribe of stone people recently discovered living in the crater of an extinct volcano in the central Philippines. They use bark for clothing and subsist mainly on root crops.

### Living in Extinct Crater

## Primitive Filipino Tribe Found

MANILA, May 16 (AP)—A tribe of cave dwellers wearing loincloths made of hammered bark has been found living inside the crater of an extinct volcano in the jungle wilderness of the Philippines, the government announced yesterday.

A spokesman said President Ferdinand Marcos visited the area — 430 miles southwest of Manila — during the day by helicopter.

The spokesman did not say who discovered the tribe or when it was found. He said it could not be established if the tribe, which has been the subject of legends, had ever been in contact with other people.

The tribe is located in Palawan province on a 70-mile-long island that juts out into the South China Sea. The area is remote, surrounded by deep ravines and gorges and

## U.K. Approves A Plan to Build A-Waste Plant

LONDON, May 16 (Reuters)—British Prime Minister Eecvit today rejected any mediation by other countries, including the United States, on a Cyprus peace settlement and criticized UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for the way he has handled recent Turkish-Cypriot proposals.

Mr. Eecvit, who arrived here from London for a brief "semi-official" visit to Austria and talks with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, said that the main reason "problems have existed long" between Turkey and Greece was the display of "too much interest" by the United States.

He suggested that the present decision-making process in U.S. foreign policy tended to complicate Turkey's problems.

With reference to the recent U.S. Senate refusal to lift the existing arms embargo against Turkey, the premier cited "the discrepancies that often occur between the U.S. Congress and the administration and the excessive influence of ethnic lobbies which may decide the implementation or nonimplementation of U.S. foreign policy."

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## Setback Seen to Goal of Power

## Italy Vote Slows Communists

ROME, May 16 (UPI)—Christian Democratic gains in a voters' backlash to the slaying of Aldo Moro by the ultra-leftist Red Brigades appear certain to slow the Communists drive to get into the Italian government.

Official returns from municipal elections Sunday and Monday in which about 7 percent of Italy's voters gave the Christian Democrats 42.5 percent of the vote and the Communists 26.5 percent, a difference of 16 percentage points.

### Record for Bibles

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI)—A record 410 million copies of the Bible or portions of the Bible were distributed throughout the world last year by the United Bible Societies, the American Bible Societies said today.

## Tension Surrounds Trial Of Dissident in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1) sounds and gestures of machine-guns.

Dissidents reported that last night, the KGB secret police searched the apartments of five activists and detained Miss Malva Landa, a member of the watch committee monitoring rights violations under the Helsinki accords. She recently returned from exile in Siberia and does not have permission to live in Moscow. She was reportedly told to leave the capital.

There was no word from Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia, where two Helsinki-group members and Georgian nationalists, Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava, were being tried. Mrs. Yelena Sakharov, wife of Andrei Sakharov, the nuclear physicist and leading dissident, said telephone calls to activists there were not getting through and she believed the authorities had cut off their communications with Moscow to prevent trials on the trial.

Mrs. Orlov described today's session in Moscow as creating a "nervous, difficult situation." Soviet court procedure allows the defendant, as well as his lawyer, to make arguments and put questions, but in fact, she contended, "Orlov lost his right to defend himself fully. The judge interrupted him all the time."

When a witness referred to a document he had supposedly written and Mr. Orlov would ask to see it, she said, the judge would deny him permission. Often, when he sought to question a witness, the prosecutor would object and the judge would rule the question irrelevant. The hand-picked crowd in the courtroom, about 50 stony-faced, middle-aged men and women,

The Communist percentage was slightly bigger than the 25.8 percent they got in the 1972 municipal elections in those areas. But the Christian Democratic increase was considerable, from 37.5 percent to 42.5.

"The returns show the maturity of the Italian voters, who used the ballot against the gun," said Clelio Darida, the Christian Democratic under secretary of the Interior Ministry.

However, he made clear that his party did not want the election results to affect its alliance with the Communists, which gives Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority government its parliamentary majority.

"I believe the need for national harmony and the reasons that make stability necessary also to fight terrorism is no less stronger, even if debate between the parties may heat up," said Mr. Darida.

The Communist Party, which portrayed its 1976 showing into the parliamentary alliance with the Christian Democrats and three other parties in March, admitted:

"The terrorist aggression under red insignia has brought about a situation of confusion, provocation and alarm."

It deplored the "illegitimate" use of the Communist label by the Red Brigades who kidnapped Mr. Moro, the five-time premier and president of the Christian Democratic Party, on March 16 and left his chained, bullet-riddled body in the center of Rome May 9.

In the seven weeks that Mr. Moro was missing, the Communists were unwavering in their condemnation of the Red Brigades and in their support of the Christian Democrats' refusal to negotiate on the basis of the kidnappers' demand for the release of 13 imprisoned terrorists. The Red Brigades were just as emphatic in their condemnation of the Communist Party for its alliance with the government.

The Socialists and the other two moderate leftist parties in the government alliance, the Democratic Socialists and the Republicans, also gained over the 1976 showing, with a total of 21.3 percent compared to 15.1.

The neo-fascists of the Italian Social Movement dropped from 7.1 percent to 4.5.

The rest of the 2.5 million votes in towns of more than 5,000 people were spread among a dozen smaller groups. The trend was the same in smaller towns, in which about 900,000 voted.

Police in Taranto, in southern Italy, reported that an anonymous telephone caller had threatened that the Red Brigades would "execute" the mayor and two other persons unless Renato Curcio, the Red Brigades' founder now on trial in Turin, was freed today.

Police said the same threat was made by telephone to the local newspaper and to the central police station Monday morning. They said they believed the calls were a hoax.

### Police Find A Suspected Moro Prison

ROME, May 16 (UPI)—A brick-lined cell 50 feet underground in a suburban garden may have been the "people's prison" where Red Brigades guerrillas held former Premier Aldo Moro before killing him.

Investigators said they found the cell and a hoard of 12,000 bullets of various calibers in a raid on the home of Bruno Gentilezza, 40, who has a record as a narcotics dealer and a fence. He was arrested along with his wife, Anna, 36.

The police said they believed the subterranean cell may have served as a prison for Mr. Moro or some other recent kidnapping victim.

Investigators said they had no direct evidence linking Gentilezza to the Red Brigades or other terrorist groups but there have been many recent instances of common criminals consorting with guerrillas.

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Accuracy which satisfies Olympic standards. Reliability which satisfies the astronauts. Purpose-designed watches for people who are part of the action.

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Omega Chrono-Quartz, ST 396.0839. The world's first wrist chronograph with analogue and LCD digital display. Stainless steel, mineral crystal.



Sens. Henry Jackson, Frank Church and Jacob Javits chat after the Senate vote. Associated Press

## Senate Upholds Carter on Planes Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

two of the Senate's key conservatives — Sens. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and James B. Allen, D-Ala. — divided on the issue; Sen. Allen opposed the sales. Sen. Byrd supported them. Two prominent liberals also split. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., opposed the arms package. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., supported it.

Two veteran senators with a long-time allegiance to Israel, Sens. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Ribicoff, also divided on the issue.

During the debate several Democrats spoke intensely and in some anger about the Carter administration's foreign policy.

Several opponents of the sale said that the administration's proposal ran counter to Mr. Carter's pledge that the United States would stop serving as "arms seller of the world."

Supporters made it plain that their decision to approve was not easily made. "I have agonized over the decision which is thrust upon us today more than any other I can recall since coming to the Senate," said Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo. He added that "it would be a catastrophe" if Saudi oil reserves fell to a hostile power.

### Saudi Hails Result

CAIRO, May 16 (Reuters)—President Anwar Sadat today hailed the Senate's vote as ending Israel's special arms relationship with America.

In a statement carried by the official Middle East News Agency he said that "for the first time the Arab world has succeeded in overcoming a situation whereby the special relationship between Israel and the United States barred them from obtaining weapons necessary for their security."

### Israel 'Regrets' Vote

TEL AVIV, May 16 (AP)—Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin today expressed his government's "deep regret" over the approval of the Carter Administration's

### Filipinos Fear Volcano

MANILA, May 16 (UPI)—The Mayon volcano quaked and spewed steam to a height of 3,000 feet today and scientists warned that residents should be ready to evacuate if it deteriorates further. Volcanologists keeping a 24-hour watch on Mayon, 200 miles southeast of Manila, said the main lava flow from its 8,077-foot high crater had dropped to the height of its last eruption in 1968, about 2,000 feet above sea level.

The 260,000 rise was valued at about \$52 million based on yesterday's London price of \$175.25.

The chamber report said that in April gold output was 1.96 million ounces compared with 1.86 million in the 1977 period. The total for the first four months of this year was 7.47 million ounces, compared with 7.2 million. The industry does not expect, however, that production will continue proportionately to outstrip that of 1977.

Zaire says the Front is armed and supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union and that its forces — 3,000 to 4,000 strong — invaded from neighboring Angola. Zaire and Angola have been bitter enemies ever since the 1975-76 Angolan civil war, when President Mobutu backed pro-Western factions that lost out to the now ruling Cuban- and Soviet-supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Most accounts of the present fighting seem to back up the Zairian contention that the rebels came from Angola and probably crossed northwestern Zambia to launch their attack on Kolwezi. However, Zambia has denied that it gave any help to the rebels that they passed through its territory.

Meanwhile, the main Western powers with interests in Zaire — Belgium, France and the United States — were said today to be laying plans for the evacuation of their nationals from those parts of Shaba province affected by the fighting.

However, with Kolwezi's airport

now in the hands of the rebels, according to most reports, it was not immediately clear how the foreigners might be evacuated. In late 1964, the United States and Belgium cooperated in an operation to free European hostages being held in Kisangani, then called Stanleyville, by another rebel group. This involved U.S. aircraft dropping Belgian paratroopers on the town and driving out the rebel forces.

## Passes \$3.6-Billion Bill

## House Cuts Foreign Aid To Both Israel and Egypt

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The House approved a \$3.6-billion foreign aid bill yesterday after reducing the measure by 5 percent over arguments that the cut would hurt prospects for a Mideast peace.

The bill was then approved 225 to 148 and sent to the Senate.

The \$150-million cut was approved 200 to 172. Opponents said half the \$150 million cut will come from U.S. aid to Israel and Egypt, undermining in particular Israel's confidence that it can take risks for peace.

"The willingness of Israel to make tough concessions — which will probably be necessary — will depend on our confidence in our continued support," said Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y. "Give the prospects for peace a chance."

### Exempted Items

But Rep. Robert Bauman, R-Md., who proposed the 5 percent economy cut, said it should not be large enough to affect peace negotiations. Rep. Bauman explained that it worked out to \$150 million because several items were exempted.

Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the House International Relations Committee, said \$39 million of the cut would come out of \$785 million in aid proposed for Israel and \$37.5 million would come out of \$750 million proposed for Egypt.

He said the rest of the cut would be scattered throughout the \$3.6-billion authorization for U.S. economic aid for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

A \$1-billion U.S. military aid bill is awaiting separate House action, possibly later this month.

The 5 percent cut has been proposed each year by some Republicans. Until last year it was always defeated.

### Earlier Action

In earlier action on the \$3.6-billion bill, the House renewed a prohibition against U.S. aid for Vietnam, Cambodia, Cuba and Uganda but dropped Laos from the banned list.

It rejected an effort to allow President Carter to give Vietnam,

Democratic president who strongly advocated arms sales.

The support of the Senate GOP leader, Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee, was considered important. Sources close to Sen. Baker said he could have won major backing for his own presidential hopes by opposing the sales.

### Financial Involvement

The financial importance of Saudi Arabia also was cited in debate and in the cloakrooms near the floor. According to Sen. Ribicoff, Saudi Arabia holds \$20 billion in U.S. Treasury notes and private U.S. bank deposits — about one third of the vast reserves it has piled up in recent years. Several senators spoke of the importance of the Saudi decision to insist that oil continue to be priced in dollars.

Domestic politics, too, as always, had a bearing on the Senate outcome. For example, it was easier for Democrats to sign a letter for Israel in a struggle with a Republican president than to vote against a

### Gold Output Rises

#### 5.7% In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, May 16 (AP-DJ)—South Africa's gold production rose 5.7 percent in the first four months of 1978 from a year ago, the Chamber of Mines reported.

The 260,000 rise was valued at about \$52 million based on yesterday's London price of \$175.25.

The chamber report said that in April gold output was 1.96 million ounces compared with 1.86 million in the 1977 period. The total for the first four months of this year was 7.47 million ounces, compared with 7.2 million. The industry does not expect, however, that production will continue proportionately to outstrip that of 1977.

Zaire says the Front is armed and supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union and that its forces — 3,000 to 4,000 strong — invaded from neighboring Angola. Zaire and Angola have been bitter enemies ever since the 1975-76 Angolan civil war, when President Mobutu backed pro-Western factions that lost out to the now ruling Cuban- and Soviet-supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Most accounts of the present fighting seem to back up the Zairian contention that the rebels came from Angola and probably crossed northwestern Zambia to launch their attack on Kolwezi. However, Zambia has denied that it gave any help to the rebels that they passed through its territory.

The government was reported to day to be flying in troop reinforcements to Lubumbashi and to have imposed a curfew on the provincial capital.

Rebel forces are also said to be gathering for attacks on other main towns along the road and rail route west of Lubumbashi leading toward the Angolan border, including Kasai and Dikolo.

There was no firm evidence today, after six days of fighting, that the Zairian army was having much success in dislodging the rebels from either Kolwezi or Muishasha despite the use of its Mirages to bomb and strafe. The rebels' use of urban guerrilla warfare tactics was said to be hampering the use of jets.

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In late 1964, the United States and Belgium cooperated in an operation to free European hostages being held in Kisangani, then called Stanleyville, by another rebel group. This involved U.S. aircraft dropping Belgian paratroopers on the town and driving out the rebel forces.

Parallel Seen

Whether a similar operation may be planned this time is not known here, but the threat to European lives and the holding of hostages there as now suggested to analysts here a strong parallel between the two rebellions.

The struggle for control of Kolwezi is thought here to be crucial because of the economic importance of the mining center and the psychological impact its loss would have on the Mobutu government.

The Zairian government asserted today that it was still in control of most of Kolwezi and that paratroopers had been dropped into the war zone and other reinforcements were en route to take it over and topple President Mobutu Sese Seko.

[Wire dispatches from Brussels said that the paratroopers dropped into the war zone were part of a force that has been undergoing training by French advisers sent to Zaire last year after the abortive Shaba uprising. The French military mission has also undertaken to get Zaire's small Mirage strike force flying again and maintain its French-made armored vehicles.

[The fate of six French military technicians who were in Kolwezi for vehicle repairs at the time of the attack remained unclear, after initial reports that they had been captured.]

Zaire says the Front is armed and supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union and that its forces — 3,000 to 4,000 strong — invaded from neighboring Angola. Zaire and Angola have been bitter enemies ever since the 1975-76 Angolan civil war, when President Mobutu backed pro-Western factions that lost out to the now ruling Cuban- and Soviet-supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Most accounts of the present fighting seem to back up the Zairian contention that the rebels came from Angola and probably crossed northwestern Zambia to launch their attack on Kolwezi. However, Zambia has denied that it gave any help to the rebels that they passed through its territory.

The government was reported to day to be flying in troop reinforcements to Lubumbashi and to have imposed a curfew on the provincial capital.

Rebel forces are also said to be gathering for attacks on other main towns along the road and rail route west of Lubumbashi leading toward the Angolan border, including Kasai and Dikolo.

There was no firm evidence today, after six days of fighting, that the Zairian army was having much success in dislodging the rebels from either Kolwezi or Muishasha despite the use of its Mirages to bomb and strafe. The rebels' use of urban guerrilla warfare tactics was said to be hampering the use of jets.

However, with Kolwezi's airport

now in the hands of the rebels, according to most reports, it was not immediately clear how the foreigners might be evacuated.

In late 1964, the United States and Belgium cooperated in an operation to free European hostages being held in Kisangani, then called Stanleyville, by another rebel group. This involved U.S. aircraft dropping Belgian paratroopers on the

346 Died Near Paris

## \$62 Million in Damages Paid in '74 Air Crash

LOS ANGELES, May 16 (UPI)—More than \$62 million has been paid in damages to more than 1,100 persons around the world as a result of the second worst airline disaster in aviation history, the DC-10 crash of a Turkish Airlines near Paris.

U.S. District Judge Pierson Hall, who wrote a semifinal report on the court actions, also issued some opinions which could have wide-ranging effect in similar civil suits in the future.

The 43-page report written for judicial officials was given to the Los Angeles Times by Judge Hall and includes suggestions on how to handle such huge suits in the future.

Until the collision last year of two jumbo jets on the Canary Islands the Paris crash, which killed

## Police in Bogota Slay Kidnapper

BOGOTA, May 16 (AP)—The police have shot and killed a gunman whom Nicaraguan Ambassador William Barquero Montiel later identified as one of his kidnappers, officials said today. Four men kidnapped the diplomat from his home on Wednesday and held him for two hours.

The police got a tip Saturday that the family of a Bogota businessman was going to pay \$27,000 to two gunmen to prevent them from carrying out threats to kidnap the businessman, police sources said.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said policemen accompanied relatives to the drop-off point, traded shots with the gunmen and killed one. The other escaped. The ambassador was asked to identify the body and recognized him as one of his abductors, the police said.

## Against Suit by an Individual

## Supreme Court Upholds Indian Tribe

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that the right of an individual Indian to the equal protection of the laws must yield to the right of the tribe to decide who its members will be.

The decision upholds the custom of the Santa Clara Pueblos of excluding from its tribe children of a mixed marriage in which the woman is a Santa Clara.

Julia Martinez, the woman who brought the suit, married a Navajo in 1941. The couple had 10 children. The eight survivors, all adults, live on the reservation in northern New Mexico. They have been accepted into the tribe's ancient religion, speak its unique lan-

guage, Tewa, and practice traditional customs.

Mrs. Martinez has been trying for 32 years—until 1963 in the tribal government, after that in the federal courts—to compel the tribe to admit her children.

**Straight on Resources**

The tribe dates back 600 to 700 years. For most of that period, mixed marriages were rare. But by 1935, with decreasing isolation, such marriages occurred often enough to put a strain on the tribe's limited resources.

In 1939, two years before Mrs. Martinez married, the tribe gave up a four-year practice of dealing on a case-by-case basis with the question of membership of children of mixed marriages. Instead, it passed an ordinance automatically granting membership to mixed-marriage children when the father is a Santa Clara and denying it when the mother is.

Deprived of membership, Mrs. Martinez's children cannot vote in tribal elections or hold secular office in the pueblo. Upon their mother's death, they will be expelled from the reservation and will be unable to inherit her home or her interest in the tribe's commonly owned lands.

**Conflict in Law**

For the federal courts, troubling problems were posed by the relevant law, the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, because it has what Justice Thurgood Marshall, in the opinion for the court, termed "two distinct and competing purposes."

One is to strengthen the position of individual tribe members by



JUMPING FOR JOY—Corp. Cheryl Stearns, 22, (left) waits with other members of the Army's Golden Knights Precision Parachute Team to make a practice jump over Fort Bragg, N.C. Cheryl, who started jumping from flying airplanes when she was only 17, now has 1,800 jumps on her record and is the only woman member of the Army's prestige jumping team.

## If Used Regularly for Long Periods

## U.S. Study Says Marijuana Hurts Lungs

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP)—Smoking as few as three marijuana cigarettes a week over a long period may significantly harm the lungs—and harm them even more than regular cigarettes—University of California scientists claimed yesterday.

The scientists' conclusion was based on observation of 74 regular smokers of marijuana, men who on the average have used the drug for more than five years. Although their results strongly suggest the harmful effect, the researchers said, a study of hundreds of marijuana users should be made for verification.

A federal marijuana researcher,

Dr. Richard Stillman of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, nonetheless called the California finding "new and significant."

"This effect has been suspected," Dr. Stillman said. "I would say very few people now believe marijuana is entirely innocuous, though the evidence is coming in rather slowly that it's not; and there is still a whole spectrum of opinion ranging from saying it's harmless to saying it may be very harmful."

### 'A Caution'

"What we are saying could be considered a caution," said Dr. Donald Tashkin, associate professor of medicine at the University of California, Los Angeles, who headed the study. "I'd say no one should be lulled into a false sense of security that smoking marijuana regularly—at least three times a week—is without any harmful effects on the lungs."

Dr. Tashkin, Barry Calvaresi and Michael Simmons reported their study to an meeting of the American Lung Association in Boston. Between 1973 and 1977, they studied the lung function of 74 men, ages 21 to 33, who had used marijuana for at least two years and, on the average, smoked five marijuana cigarettes a week for at least the previous six months.

Fifty of the 74 also smoked tobacco. But the scientists compared the marijuana users with a set of matched controls—non-marijuana users of similar ages and tobacco habits—to make sure they were not just seeing an effect of tobacco.

On the average, the marijuana

users' lung function, measured by how hard they had to breathe, was impaired by 25 percent.

"This was small enough so the men weren't aware of it," Dr. Tashkin said. The men felt no shortness of breath and had no chronic coughs or other disease. But he said, the lung effects were more marked in the chronic marijuana smokers than in men who smoked 16 or more cigarettes every day.

### Effects on Rats

Dr. Wagner Bridger, acting chairman of the psychiatry department at Einstein, described his experiments at the American Psychiatric Association's annual meeting here last week.

Dr. Bridger said he gave amphetamine to a dozen laboratory rats daily for 10 days—and sounded a buzzer when he injected it into their abdomens. They reacted by bobbing their heads, shifting, rear-ing up, pacing and moving in repetitious patterns—the animal equivalent of human schizophrenia.

Amphetamine produces such bizarre behavior, it is thought, by triggering an increase of a chemical messenger in the brain called dopamine.

On the 10th day, he substituted salt solutions for the drug, but kept the environment—the cage, the buzzer, etc.—the same. The animals behaved just as if they had gotten a shot of amphetamine.

Up to this point, Dr. Bridger had done little more than imitate Pavlov—using a drug to condition craziness instead of raw meat to condition mouth watering.

### Further Than Pavlov

But then he went a step further. To show that the behavior resulted from altered brain chemistry, even in the absence of amphetamine, he gave some rats a major tranquilizer that is known to block the release of the brain chemical dopamine. The weird behavior ceased.

And when he measured dopamine in brain slices taken from the high rats, he found similarly increased amounts—regardless of whether the animal had received amphetamine or not.

## Bergland Calls Soviet Grain Tour Helpful

MOSCOW, May 16 (AP)—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said today, at the end of a week-long visit that took him to two important Soviet grain-producing areas that he now has a much better idea of Soviet wheat-growing capability.

"I know what they can do and can't do and the problems they face, particularly weather," Mr. Bergland told newsmen at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport.

He left Moscow for Oslo, where he will represent the United States at Norwegian Constitutional Day celebrations tomorrow. Later in the week he and his party are to go to Poland, Hungary and Romania.

Mr. Bergland said that one area he concentrated on in his talks with Soviet officials was stepped-up exchanges of scientific information.

The Soviets reportedly have been slow to comply fully with the provisions of the 1973 accord on sharing information about crop sizes with the United States. It was designed to keep Soviet purchases from seriously disrupting U.S. agricultural markets.

### New Head for UN Panel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 16 (AP)—Pierre Garrigue-Guyonaud of France was elected president of the United Nations Trusteeship Council yesterday. The council supervises the last remaining trust territory—the trust territory of the Pacific Islands, which is administered by the United States.

### Reporters' Appeals Rebuffed

WASHINGTON, May 16 (IHT)—The Supreme Court yesterday let stand two state court decisions requiring reporters to identify sources of information that they had attempted to keep confidential.

The court declined to accept for review a New Mexico case in which four deputy sheriffs charged a local radio station with defamation and an lower suit that was filed against a lawyer after a divorce article appeared in a newspaper. In both instances, courts had ordered reporters to name their sources.

While the court's refusal to accept a case does not set any national legal precedent, the action was regarded as further weakening any prospect that the court would recognize even a limited privilege of members of the press in keeping sources confidential.

For the federal courts, troubling problems were posed by the relevant law, the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, because it has what Justice Thurgood Marshall, in the opinion for the court, termed "two distinct and competing purposes."

One is to strengthen the position of individual tribe members by

## Going Beyond Pavlov

## Study Finds Conditioning Alters Brain's Chemistry

By Lois Timnick

ATLANTA, May 16—it has been more than half a century since the Russian physiologist Pavlov and his salivating dog showed that behavior could be conditioned.

Last week, a team of researchers at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York demonstrated that not only behavior but actual chemical changes in the brain can be conditioned.

They gave amphetamine to rats, altering their brain chemistry and causing crazy behavior. Then they were able to condition the animals so that, placed in the same environment, the changes in both brain chemicals and behavior would occur even without the drug.

The work carried out over the last year at the Bronx may help to explain why drug addicts relax, how people fall asleep, what causes LSD flashbacks, why fake drugs of seem to work as well as the real thing, and how humans learn.

### Effects on Rats

Dr. Wagner Bridger, acting chairman of the psychiatry department at Einstein, described his experiments at the American Psychiatric Association's annual meeting here last week.

Dr. Bridger said he gave amphetamine to a dozen laboratory rats daily for 10 days—and sounded a buzzer when he injected it into their abdomens. They reacted by bobbing their heads, shifting, rear-ing up, pacing and moving in repetitious patterns—the animal equivalent of human schizophrenia.

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And when he measured dopamine in brain slices taken from the high rats, he found similarly increased amounts—regardless of whether the animal had received amphetamine or not.

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## U.S. Panel Urges Attack On High Cost of Housing

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI)—A federal task force, declaring that all Americans have a right to housing they can afford, has recommended that the government lead a concerted attack on high land, development and construction costs.

In tone, the task force report seems to urge a return to the fast-paced construction era of the 1950s. It calls for cutting red tape in the building codes and relaxing environmental and zoning restrictions.

The task force does not propose a national policy on zoning and land use, traditionally a local prerogative, but it recommends that the federal government set guidelines in such matters and threaten to cut off funds as a last resort.

One source said the recommendations, to go to Patricia Roberts Harris, secretary of housing and urban development, by June 1, will provoke "a fire-storm of controversy" within the department, which created the task force last August, and among state and local officials.

### Skeptics on Proposals

This source said that a proposal that the Housing and Urban Development Department should tell localities not to require garages with new houses and not to ban trailer homes will never be accepted. However, a department official said the task-force recommendations

"could lead to a stronger working partnership between us and city and state governments."

The task force proposal that is sure to be hotly debated calls for the department to develop guidelines that not only deal with garages and mobile homes but also tell localities to allow small houses and lot sizes and to provide zoning for such high density buildings as row houses or garden apartments.

These "minimal standards" should be promulgated by the end of this year, the task force said. Then, it suggested, over the next two years the department should encourage regional councils of government to develop standards for such things as land supply, housing density, site grading, curbs and gutters. Localities would not be forced to accept the guidelines or the regional standards.

### Fund Withholding Urged

But if they did not, the task force report calls for the partial or total withholding of funds for urban development from noncomplying jurisdictions if all voluntary efforts at compliance fail.

The task force consists of 40 citizen members and 12 government representatives and is chaired by William White, former director of the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency and now head of the department's New Community Development Corp.

The group found that "the high cost of housing is now a major problem for millions of American families." While many homeowners have benefited from the spiraling costs, young couples trying to buy their first house, low-income families, the elderly on fixed incomes and others have not been so fortunate, the report said.

"For these households, the high cost of shelter is not merely serious; it is too often an insurmountable crisis," the task force added.

### House Unit Demands Embargo on Uganda

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The House International Relations Committee approved unanimously today a resolution calling on President Carter to support an embargo of U.S. trade with the government of Ugandan President Idi Amin, which it charged with conducting "a reign of terror."

The resolution, which does not have the force of law, is aimed primarily at ending what a committee member called the U.S.-coffee connection" with Uganda. Coffee is Uganda's primary export. A similar resolution is being considered in the Senate.

### 4 Die in Kansas Crash

LEON, Kan., May 16 (AP)—A truck ran into a car stopped by a flagman at a highway construction site and killed all four members of a Newton, Kan., family, police said.



**TIME OWED**—Patricia Hearst arrives at the Pleasanton, Calif., minimum security prison to begin serving the remainder of her 7-year sentence for bank robbery. Miss Hearst has served 2 months and prison and was free on \$1 million bail. She may be eligible for parole in 14 months.

### Department of Energy Denies Charge

## U.S. Lobbyist Says He Had Inside Data

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT)—A lobbyist for the oil industry has contended that he received advance notice of many actions by the Department of Energy and managed on one occasion to review a department letter to a senator before the letter was mailed.

The lobbyist, John Iannone, who works for the American Petroleum Institute, the principal oil industry trade association, made these assertions in a report to his superiors describing his activities within the Department of Energy in the first quarter before the letter was mailed.

The lobbyist, John Iannone, who works for the American Petroleum Institute, the principal oil industry trade association, made these assertions in a report to his superiors describing his activities within the Department of Energy in the first quarter before the letter was mailed.

In the report, which Mr. Iannone apparently prepared for his supervisor at the American Petroleum Institute, the lobbyist said that he had obtained advance notice of various aspects of more than a half dozen important regulations and thus was able to modify some of them to the benefit of the oil industry.

Mr. Iannone said that on one occasion, the Department of Energy asked him to revise the membership of a government advisory committee so that it would be "more producer oriented."

On another occasion, the lobbyist said, he was given a copy of a letter from Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., to David Bardin, head of the Energy Regulation Administration.

### Not Unusual

"Department of Energy offered to let me review their response before it was signed off and sent to Sen. Kennedy," Mr. Iannone's memorandum asserted.

It is not unusual for government regulatory agencies to give industries and other affected parties advance notice of actions by the agencies, and the incidents related in Mr. Iannone's report are a case in point.

Indeed, the Petroleum Institute issued a statement yesterday after Mr. Green's letter was made public asserting that the association used "every legitimate means to learn of [Department of Energy] actions in a timely manner and where helpful to inform the agency of the possible effects and suggest improvements."

The institute said that its activities "were entirely legal."

However, officials at the Department of Energy were disturbed by the implications of the memorandum, and Sen. Kennedy called for an investigation.

A spokesman for Mr. Schlesinger said: "The allegations had better not be true. To a large extent, they sound like the puffery of a lobbyist writing his own performance report. To the extent that it is not that, the matters will be investigated immediately."

### Deliberate Official Policy

Sen. Kennedy issued a statement asserting that the memorandum "suggests a degree of coordination between API and DOE which one would expect to result only from deliberate official policy."

All told, Mr. Iannone's quarterly report cited 18 separate achievements. They included the following:

- "Because of the inputs I gave to DOE on midsize distillate [home heating oil] and mogas [automobile gasoline] monitoring, I was asked to review final rule-makings for accuracy before they were sent to DOE's general counsel."

- "I arranged a briefing with DOE officials and staff and opened up a 'new door' to present our problems to Schlesinger."

- "Worked closely with DOE on gasoline price monitoring and got them to agree to a number of important changes before the system was released for public comment."

Mr. Iannone said that the most significant change he was able to

### Illinois Death Sentence

WAUKEGAN, Ill., May 16 (UPI)—A 46-year-old pipe fitter has been sentenced to die in the electric chair for the murder of a policeman who tried to arrest him in the killing of his wife. Robert Carlson is the second person sentenced to die under the state's new capital punishment statute, which took effect last June. A Chicago man is under a death sentence for a double contract murder.

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### Obituaries

## Ralph Lowell of Boston, Banker, Philanthropist

BOSTON, May 16 (AP)—Ralph Lowell, 87, a Boston banker, philanthropist and founder of the first U.S. educational television station, died yesterday.

He made his mark in the business world as president and later chairman of the board of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. in 1967, at the age of 77. Poor's Register of Corporations, Directors and Executives listed Mr. Lowell as the officer or director of 44 corporations and institutions.

Mr. Lowell began his business career 70 years ago, addressing envelopes for \$4 a week at a Boston brokerage house. A few years later, he moved to the First National Bank as secretary to the president.

Mr. Lowell's fiscal prowess was exemplified by the growth of the Lowell Fund for Assisting Students at Harvard College. When he took over in 1922 as manager of the fund, it was worth \$238,000. When he turned it over to Harvard in 1959, the fund had grown to \$1,104,000.

One of seven generations of

### Dowsley Clark

HIBbing, Minn., May 16 (UPI)—Dowsley Clark, 82, former managing editor of the Minneapolis Tribune and Toledo Blade, died Sunday.

### E.F. Lindquist

IOWA CITY, May 16 (UPI)—E.F. Lindquist, 77, author of the National Merit Scholarship tests and several books on intelligence testing and measurement, died last week of a heart ailment.

### Sir Michael West

BEMBRIDGE, Isle of Wight, May 16 (AP)—Gen. Sir Michael West, 72, former head of the British defense staff in Washington, has died.

### Henry W. Newson

DURHAM, N.C., May 16 (AP)—Dr. Henry W. Newson, 68, a Duke University nuclear physicist who was instrumental in the creation of the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction in 1942, died Sunday.

### Until Year 2030

## Social Security Reported Sound After Tax Increase

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP)—Scheduled increases in payroll taxes have ensured the financial health of the Social Security system for the next several decades, system trustees reported today as they warned Congress not to roll back those increases.

The warning came in the trustees' annual report and was issued on the eve of a scheduled meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee at which members may vote to reverse an earlier decision to roll back part of the increases scheduled for next year and 1980.

The increases were approved by Congress last year, but the Ways and Means Committee voted 19 to 18 last Thursday to scale down the boost.

The trustees said that as a result of the increases voted last year and scheduled to start taking effect next year, the old-age and disability trust funds would be able to meet all needs until the year 2030, instead of facing disaster in the next

few years. The Medicare trust fund, hit by a "rapid growth" in hospital costs, will be solvent until the year 1990, but then will need extra funds.

The recently-appointed Advisory Council on Social Security is studying the long-range financial status of the Social Security program and will report their findings in 1979. In view of these considerations, and the short time that has elapsed since enactment of the 1977 amendments, the Board of Trustees recommends that no action be taken to change the financing arrangements of the Social Security system at this time," they added.

Social Security is by far the nation's largest domestic program, consuming one-fifth of the federal budget and paying benefits to about 34 million persons.

The post-2030 problems projected for the Social Security system are the result of the aging of the U.S. population. When the huge baby boom of the 1940s and 1950s reaches retirement age after the turn of the century, there will not be a large enough number of active workers left to pay for retirement benefits without further tax infusions. At present, actuarial figures show, there are only 19.1 persons age 65 and over for each 100 workers age 20 to 64. By 2030, this ratio will change to 33.8 persons 65 and older for each 100 workers 20 to 64.

The secretaries of the Treasury, Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Departments are the trustees of the Social Security system.

The appeals came after the violence claimed its fifth life in less than a week. Manuel Inigo Blanco, a member of the paramilitary Civil Guard injured in the machine-gunning of a police vehicle by Basque guerrillas in San Sebastian last Tuesday, died in hospital Sunday night.

The violence is rooted in separatist demands for the immediate withdrawal of national police units from the Basque region and the release of jailed Basque political suspects.

Both Felipe Gonzalez, the chief of the opposition Socialist Workers Party, and Josep Tarradellas, president of the provisional autonomous government of Catalonia, urged the government to open negotiations with ETA, the Basque Homeland and Liberty separatist organization. The underground organization has carried out a long string of terrorist acts mainly against the Civil Guard.

Although he ran all the distance races, Mr. Ray was best known as a miler and a marathon runner. He won more than 950 medals during his career.

From 1917 to 1924, he won the Wanamaker 1½-Mile Race at the Millrose Games in New York City seven times (the event became the Wanamaker Mile in 1926). In 1924, he set the world indoor record in the mile with a time of 4 minutes 12 seconds.

In his first marathon, Mr. Ray completed the 26 miles 385 yards in 2 hours 34 minutes, a respectable time even by modern standards.

He also worked as a cab driver and was a boxer.



**ROBOT REMBRANDT**—Prof. Harold Cohen of the University of California holds the umbilical cord of his computer-driven drawing machine as it shows what it can do. Prof. Cohen, an art instructor, says that the machine has been programmed to draw 300 pictures and can still be programmed to do many more patterns. Sure, but is it art?

### Including Judges, Congressmen

## U.S. Says Scientologists Kept Files on 'Enemies'

By Ron Shaffer

WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP)—The Church of Scientology, in its efforts to investigate and attack its "enemies," kept files on five Washington federal judges.

Edward Kennedy, other members of Congress, Jacqueline Onassis, the Better Business Bureau and the American Medical Association, according to Scientology documents in the possession of federal investigators.

The Scientology files, summarized in a 525-page inventory filed in court by the federal government, were in many cases marked "eyes only," "top secret," "enemy names" and "battle plans."

Their contents were coded with phrases like "operation cut throat," "espionage" and "operation big mouth."

The documents, which were seized under subpoena by federal agents in raids of Scientology offices here and in Los Angeles last summer, including orders from top Scientology officials to investigate and attack certain government agencies, private businesses and individuals.

### Pistols, Blackjack

Among other Scientology property seized in the raids were memos on how to obtain false identities and tap telephones, a lockpicking kit, electronic eavesdropping equipment, two .22-caliber pistols and a leather blackjack, according to the government inventory filed in federal court in Los Angeles.

Authorities said that at least a dozen students were arrested. No casualties were reported.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi left today for Eastern Europe on a state visit delayed four days so that he could take command of troops sent to quell the demonstrations.

### Police, Students Clash in Tehran

TEHRAN, May 16 (AP)—Police clashed today with several hundred students at Tehran University in continuing anti-government demonstrations in the capital.

Authorities said that at least a dozen students were arrested. No casualties were reported.

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## Paris Films

**Chandler's 'Big Sleep' Wakes Up in England**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**PARIS**, May 16 (IHT)—As "The Big Sleep" begins, one catches sight of an auto driving on the left side of a country road. Yes, we are in England, to which the Raymond Chandler detective yarn has been transplanted for remake purposes (at the Marignan Pathé and the St. Germain Huchette in English).

This tough thriller, you may recall, had as its background downtown Los Angeles and Pasadena. Considerable overhauling has been necessary to meet the geographical switch. It is explained that Chandler's favorite private eye, Philip Marlowe, is an ex-GI who has stayed on in England after the war and the old millionaire with the two trouble-making daughters has moved from his Pasadena chateau to a stately English mansion and is now a crippled U.S. general living in retirement. He is played by James Stewart in a wheelchair.

The first film version was made in 1946 with Humphrey Bogart, then in his prime, as the daring dick. Bogart enacted Marlowe more than once and he became closely identified with the role. In replacing Bogart, Robert Mitchum, though he swaggers plausibly through the detective's trials and tribulations and ducks the whizzing bullets with panache, strikes the spectator persistently as a stand-in who has been promoted.

Certain details of the story ap-



Oliver Reed and Robert Mitchum in "The Big Sleep."

Howard Hawks, who first told the macabre Chandler tale in cinematic terms. Winner has been handicapped by the altered scene, but even allowing for this, he cannot match Hawks, a master of the genre, in which sex and death are the top cards. With Winner instead of Hawks and with Mitchum instead of Bogart, the venture emerges as an ersatz product.

Michael Winner, director of several memorable British comedies and the excellent thrillers, "Scoop" and "Death Wish," has assembled a company of competent players with Sarah Miles and Candy Clark as the nymphomaniacal daughters, with Stewart as the shabby old general, Oliver Reed as a shady gambling-hall proprietor, John Mills as a Scotland Yard inspector, Harry Andrews as a sinister butler and with Blakely as an underworld informer. His direction here, however, has not the flair of a master.

**On the Arts Agenda**

Four concerts of contemporary American music at the Luceinaire Forum in Paris (53 Rue Notre Dame des Champs) May 18 through 21 will include three world premieres—William Kirkpatrick's "Performance Piece No. 3," Jim Theobald's "Bomb-Papa-Bomb" and Robert Moran's "The Last Station of the Albatross." The programs also include works by George Antheil, Charles Griffes, Aaron Copland, Henry Cowell, Earle Brown, Lejaren Hiller, George Crumb, Morton Feldman and John Cage. The concert May 19 is by Joelle Leandre, bass fiddle and voice, on May 20 by Yvar Mikhashoff, pianist, and May 18 and 21 by an ensemble in which they will be joined by Frances-Marie Uitti, cello, and Stephane Grimaud, percussion.

\*\* \* \*

"Aspekt 78 Salzburg," a series of concerts of contemporary music May 25 through 28 in the Austrian city, offers a number of world and Austrian premieres performed by ensembles that include the Ensemble Itinéraire de Paris, the Evoco Trio (poetry and music), the Austrian Ensemble for New Music and the Salzburg Chamber Chorus, as well as demonstrations and discussions on computer music. Performances are at the Petersbrunnhof and the Austrian Radio Studio.

\*\* \* \*

The BBC Symphony Orchestra will give two concerts at the Palais des Congrès in Paris May 22 under Charles Mackerras, with Ekaterina Novitskaya as piano soloist in Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 23 and works by Mahler and Hamilton, and May 23 under Pierre Boulez, with Felicity Palmer as soloist in Berg's "Seven Early Songs," Schoenberg's "Transfigured Night" and Stravinsky's "Firebird."

\*\* \* \*

The pianist Michael Ponti gives his first concert in Paris May 17 at the Salle Gaveau with a program that includes works by Scarlatti and Scriabin, Chopin's Sonata No. 3 and the 1913 version of Rachmaninov's Sonata No. 2.

\*\* \* \*

The Pittsburgh Symphony under its musical director, Andre Previn, begins a 15-concert European tour May 23 and 24 with two concerts in Vienna. Thereafter, the orchestra will appear May 25 in Linz and 26 in Innsbruck, Austria; May 28 in Munich, 29 in Stuttgart, 30 in Bonn, 31 in Frankfurt, June 1 in Berlin, 2 in Hannover, West Germany, June 4 and 5 in Bergen, Norway; June 6 in Göteborg and 7 in Stockholm and June 9 in Royal Festival Hall, London.

\*\* \* \*

A festival of French and English spoken poetry, given in collaboration with the British Council, is scheduled for May 19 through 21 at the Institut National d'Education Populaire in Marly-le-Roi, near Paris. Programs include readings by poets of their own works, workshops, translation sessions, and experimental and spontaneous poetry.

\*\* \* \*

Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex," in a new production with sets by Jacques Rapp, costumes by Dominique Borg and choreography by Milko Sparrevik, will be given May 23 by the Lyons Opera. Sylvain Cambreling will conduct and the cast includes Georges Liccioli as Oedipus, Margarita Zimmermann as Jocasta, Alain Charles as Creon, Andre Abello as Tiresias, Christos Grigoriou as the messenger, Georges Gautier the shepherd and Pierre Rousseau the speaker. The Lyons Opera chorus will be reinforced by the chorus of the Slovak Philharmonic of Bratislava.

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## U.S. Study Uses Humans

**Brain Chemicals: Clues to Aggression**

By Lois Timnick

**A**TLANTA—The difference between the fellow who is always picking a fight and his quiet chums may lie in minuscule amounts of brain chemicals that transmit nerve impulses.

A study by a team of researchers at the National Institute of Mental Health has found that impulsive, aggressive behavior is associated with low levels of a chemical called serotonin and high levels of another, called norepinephrine.

Conversely, self-controlled, passive behavior is linked with high serotonin and low norepinephrine.

The study is among the first on possible biochemical links to human aggression, according to Dr. Frederick Goodwin, chief of the NIMH's clinical psychobiology branch, although a number of inferences about the connection between brain chemistry and violence and aggression have been drawn from animal studies.

And while the underlying cause of these shifting balances is not yet known, the use of drugs aimed at controlling aggressive behavior by correcting these excesses or deficiencies—with all the potential for good and evil that implies—seems just around the corner.

The NIMH study, which was reported at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association here last week, measured three brain chemicals in their broken-down form and spinal fluid from 26 Navy enlisted men admitted to the psychiatric ward of Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital.

"Personality Disorders"

They were not suffering from a major psychiatric illness like schizophrenia or depression, but from a variety of milder conditions labeled "personality disorders." These young men, who ranged in age from 17 to 32, appeared to have poor control of their impulses, poor judgment and high levels of anger and aggression, evidenced by difficulties with their families, at school, on jobs, and their inability to adjust to structured military life.

They were interviewed about events in their lives related to aggression—such as police arrests, fighting and assaults, temper tantrums, discipline problems in school and getting thrown in the brig for some infraction of the rules. Two psychiatrists, working independently, gave each an "aggression rating."

The idea, then, was to do a spinal tap on each (a procedure which is briefly painful and requires the subject's consent), and to measure various brain chemicals' breakdown products. In animal studies, brain slices are analyzed; in humans, scientists measure what

shows up in spinal fluid as a reflection of what is in the brain.

The researchers chose to measure the metabolites (breakdown products) for three brain chemicals, all made from protein in food. These three—dopamine, serotonin and norepinephrine—are found in the part of the brain known as the limbic system, which is responsible for the control of impulses and the way aggression, sex, appetite and territorial drives are regulated.

If there is a connection between behavior and brain-chemical levels—and both animal studies and drug effects in humans suggest there is—some clear patterns should emerge.

The researchers found that those in the control group with the most aggressive histories had the lowest levels of serotonin products and the

highest levels of norepinephrine. In fact, 65 percent of the behavioral differences could be predicted by knowing the level of serotonin; 40 percent of the variance could be predicted by knowing the norepinephrine level. Taken together, they served as accurate "markers" of aggressive behavior.

Serotonin, which has been found to be higher in females than in males, is thought to dampen aggressive drives and to control impulses.

Norepinephrine and dopamine, on the other hand, are the two chemical brain messengers thought to sustain aggressive drives. But Dr. Goodwin said in an interview that the Navy study did not show any correlation between dopamine and aggression.

Los Angeles Times

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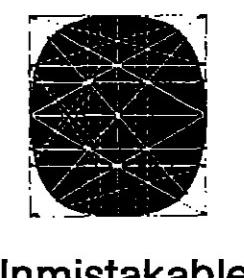
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## The Senate Approves

The action by the Senate in approving Mr. Carter's sale of planes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt was a dramatic success for the President in foreign affairs in a matter which aroused almost as much domestic controversy as the Panama treaties. It was also a step forward in relations with moderate Arab states, a step backward with respect to Israeli hopes for U.S. support in the current diplomatic stalemate. But it would be a mistake to allow these aspects of the arms sale to loom too large, to assume that U.S. policy in the Middle East has been revolutionized.

The United States has had a 30-year commitment to the state of Israel, and that commitment continues. But the commitment has never been absolute, and it has often been tenuous. While President Truman was prompt to recognize Israel as a nation, he was slow to accept the principle of Palestinian partition which made Israel possible. Moreover, Israel won its early conflicts largely with arms captured on the field or purchased from Eastern Europe. Military aid from the United States, at least on an official basis, did not arrive overnight.

Nor was it given to be used as the Israelis saw fit. President Eisenhower backed Nasser during the Suez crisis, against France, Britain — and Israel. During the long, uncertain truce after the 1967 war, Washington frequently prodded Jerusalem to take some action toward a settlement. And now that Egypt's President Sadat, instead of leading

an anti-Israeli front as his predecessor Nasser did, has made very explicit gestures toward the acceptance of Israel as an established part of the Middle East, these proddings have, almost inevitably, increased.

Israel is a part, a vital part, but only a part of U.S. policy in the Middle East. Relations with Saudi Arabia go back to before Israel existed as a state. To see a Mideast composed of nations that are moderate in their general approach to world affairs is as important in itself as the need to maintain ties with oil suppliers; given the forms of activism that prevail in some of the Arab states — Iraq, for example, and Libya — as well as Communist adventurism in Africa, the moderates need practical as well as moral support.

This can be good for Israel. To resist Arab "rejectionism" by strengthening the moderates is as necessary, and far less costly in lives, as supporting Israel militarily against attacks by a united Arab front. If this may require withdrawal by Israel from some of the stands that the Begin government has assumed, there are not a few Israelis who would agree.

So the Senate action, like the Carter initiatives it sustains, does not constitute a major break with previous U.S. positions, nor a threat to Israeli security. It could be part of a genuine regrouping in the Middle East, a step toward a settlement. It does not guarantee such progress — but then, there are few guarantees possible for the Middle East in flux, a world in flux.

## Addendum on Italy

Three days after the killing of Aldo Moro in Rome, gunmen threw a businessman named Pietro Fiocchi out of a car near Milan. Mr. Fiocchi had been kidnapped last November and was being freed six months later, upon the payment of \$800,000 in ransom. The gunmen were also businessmen, in a manner of speaking. They represent the purely commercial side of the brigandage that is now on the rise in Italy. Several days later, another gang of kidnappers freed a 13-year-old child named Elena Corti. They had held her since January.

Last year in Italy 76 people were kidnapped, one of whom was Mr. Fiocchi. So far this year there have been 19, one of them Mr. Moro and another Miss Corti. There is an important difference in styles of terrorism between northern Europe and Italy. In West Germany, a small and isolated organization can occasionally carry off a spectacular crime. In Italy, the political outrages are part of a tide of kidnappings and assaults that range from the revolutionary to the purely mercenary.

The breakdown of law enforcement tends, unfortunately, to be circular. One successful crime incites other people with guns to try the same thing. Demoralization among the police spreads. To reverse the deterioration requires vigorous political intervention by the national leadership. Something like that happened in this country in the early 1930s amidst a rising toll of bloodshed and political corruption due to organized crime. Ameri-

cans suddenly stopped treating bootlegging as a joke, and racketeers as folk heroes. The national campaign against organized crime was never totally successful, but in a remarkably short time it made racketeering far less attractive — and, perhaps as important, less glamorous.

To do the same thing in Italy will be harder, because of the mixture of radical motives and simple greed. But political terrorism is nothing new in European experience. Both France and Italy suffered a succession of anarchist bombings and murders in the 1890s; in Italy, they culminated in the assassination of King Umberto. That example is worth recalling because in both countries liberal democracy survived and grew stronger.

The results of last weekend's local elections in Italy have no direct bearing on national politics, but they certainly suggest strong support among the voters for a kind of law enforcement that does not now exist there. Is the present government capable of meeting that demand? The leading figures in Italian politics tend to be cautious to a fault, suspicious of strong administration. They are given to proceeding slowly and, preferably, by indirection. Now their constituents seem to be pressing them to take an uncharacteristic kind of action. The whole political development of Italy is at stake in these events. But it is equally correct to say that it all comes down to the enforcement of the laws against kidnapping.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Zaire Again

For the second successive spring, it appears, Cuban-assisted Katangese soldiers have crossed from Angola into a traditional tribal area (Shaba) in southern Zaire, posing again the threat of grabbing Zaire's copper belt and setting up a separate state. The first sketchy reports suggest that this year the invaders are better prepared and that they are making a good deal more initial progress against the forces of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

It was widely noted last year that Angola, in sponsoring the Katangese, was "repaying" Zaire for Zairian support of the Angolan factions. The specific nature of the Angolan crisis is known, it is unnecessary to consider what the specifics of a U.S. response might be. Kinshasa's first line of defense is, plainly, itself. Zaire's other foreign friends and the African community all have a stake in upholding the principle of territorial integrity and in putting a halt to aggression and tribal irredentism. Just as the administration seems more primed to counter another Communist-backed advance in Africa, however, so the public would also probably be reader to go along. That is the difference a year's African experience has made.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

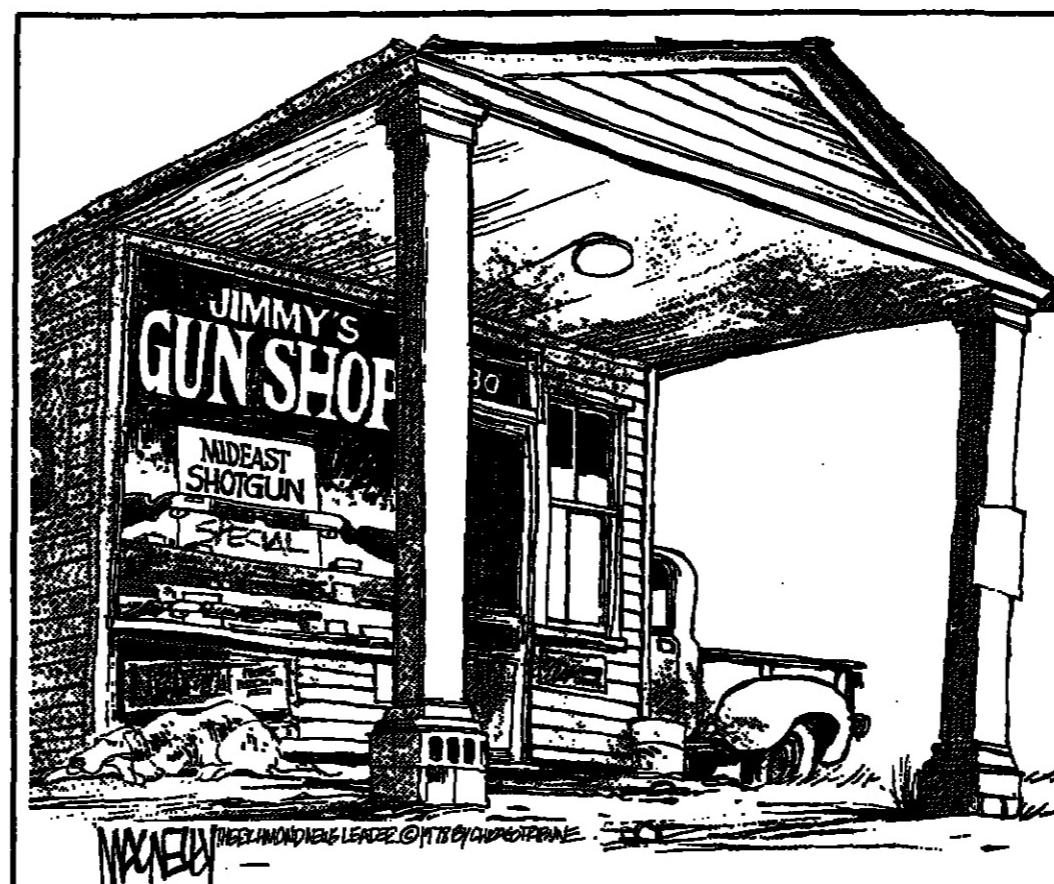
May 17, 1903

NEW YORK—The Philadelphia North American, the Democratic organ, will probably be prosecuted under the new anti-cartoon law of the state of Pennsylvania, because of a cartoon it printed yesterday, depicting Sen. Quay as a blind owl, and Gov. Pennypacker as a parrot amiably repeating everything said to it.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 17, 1928

PARIS—Lady Heath, English air traveler with a passion for African panoramas but no thirst for records, yesterday became the "world's record solo air tourist" in spite of herself. Flying alone for no other reason than "I just wanted to," the woman flier passed safely over countless unmapped African jungles.



## 'Almost in Despair' in Jordan

By Anthony Lewis

A MAN—The consequences of Israel's refusal to give up occupied territory in return for peace are nowhere plainer, or sadder, than in Jordan. Many people here, Jordanians and Palestinians, watched on Israeli television when President Sadat went to Jerusalem. Some say they wept with joy in anticipation of peace. Now there is a bittering of hope abandoned.

The Sadat suggestion that the West Bank go back to Jordan on an interim basis must have ironic overtones for Hussein.

In 1974, when Henry Kissinger was arranging partial withdrawals and military separation in the Sinai and the Golan Heights, Hussein urged similar steps on the West Bank. Otherwise, he said, Israel might have to deal with parties less comfortable than Jordan. Nothing was done, and at the Rabat summit, Arab leaders declared the Palestine Liberation Organization the legitimate representative. Now, Hussein said, U.S. policy-makers of 1974 admitted they had made a tragic mistake.

Even before Rabat, Hussein was committed to letting the residents of the West Bank exercise self-government.

He spoke of the possibility of future generations living "under conditions totally different from those that we had to endure, with the whole area more stable and progressive." The king has a deep, soft voice. It dropped even lower as he said: "If only the Israelis could realize that, if only they could move."

Was he totally pessimistic? He answered:

"Sir, I have never been anything but an optimist. I am a born optimist. But the question has been asked by me time and again, is Israel willing to withdraw for peace? And the answer has always been negative. This is why I am almost in despair."

## A 'Cold-War' Drift in U.S.?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The international policy of a great power, Henry Kissinger once said, changes only by degree. It is not like a motorboat, whipping around on an inland lake. It is more like a great liner on the open sea. For a long time after the course has been shifted, it appears to be going in the same direction. Only gradually can one observe that it has taken a new heading.

There is a sense here that U.S. foreign policy is shifting in a more anti-Soviet direction and that some of the rhetoric and the assumptions of the "cold-war" period are being revived.

The precipitating cause of the change is the growing evidence of Russian-Cuban intervention in Africa — a recent subject of public censure by President Carter.

But it goes beyond the African drama — only now beginning to intrude on the consciousness of most Americans. It also involves the public perception of the overall power balance between the United States and the Soviet Union and the willingness to accept Soviet assurances of peaceful intent.

A new opinion survey indicates that more Americans now believe that the Soviet Union would have the upper hand in a military struggle with the United States than believed the reverse.

Senate Republicans unanimously assured two weeks ago that they are "deeply disturbed" at what they call the "unprecedented growth of Soviet military power." The Senate

is in its budget resolution increased

the administration's projected

spending for national defense by \$1.4 billion; in the House, there

were twice as many votes to in-

crease the defense budget as to re-

duce it.

The U.S. perception of Leonid Brezhnev has shifted from the jolly bear-hugger of the grand days of detente to a furtive, mysterious figure, whose serious illness raises added doubt about the future direc-

tion of Soviet policies.

The trials of Soviet "dissidents"

now under way revive in Americans

the realization that pite Soviet

Union. Despite Helsinki, U.S. and

Soviet understandings of human

rights remain far apart.

SALT Impact

At the same time that this shift is

taking place, the Carter adminis-

tration's

effort to conclude a strategic arms

treaty with the Soviet Union is

progressing.

It is as clear as anything can be

that if such a treaty is negotiated, it

will trigger the most serious foreign

policy debate on Soviet-U.S. rela-

tions since the end of the Vietnam

War.

Judging from what one hears

from those who travel the foreign

policy circuit on both sides of the

Atlantic, a similar debate is already

well under way among leaders in

**Anthony Sampson**  
**From London:**

. . . All over Western Europe, there is growing political concern about the trend toward industrial giants and monopolies . . .

LONDON—An observant visitor to London, as he walks down Park Lane from the Cumberland to the Grosvenor House Hotel, has lunch in the park at the Serpentine Restaurant, a drink at the Hyde Park Hotel, and then goes to a show at the Talk of the Town, may notice that they are all owned by the same company, Trust Houses Forte. If he books his ticket at the Milbanke Travel Agency, buys clothes at Lilywhites or has a drink at a Henekey Inn, he will still be within the empire; and as he leaves Heathrow Airport, pausing at any one of three hotels and buying at a duty-free shop, he may eat a meal on a British plane still without ever having escaped the embrace of a single corporation. He might even ask himself, has the time come for stiffer control of monopolies?

### A Serious Issue

All over Western Europe, there is growing political concern about the trend toward industrial giants and monopolies, with the European Community taking an interest, and in Britain the control of concentration is at last becoming a serious political issue. Last week the secretary for prices, Roy Hattersley, presented a new report on the monopoly problem, making it clear that he wanted greater powers to prevent mergers and limit monopolies.

Traditionally British businessmen have liked to see themselves as defending themselves gallantly against foreign Goliaths — the giant corporations of America and Germany.

But in proportion to the size of their market, the concentration of British industry is now greater than in either of these countries; and according to last week's report the biggest 100 British companies now produce more than 40 percent of the gross national product.

There has been a spectacular turnaround from the political mood 10 years ago, in the height of the merger mania. In those days na-

tional survival was thought to depend on creating bigger companies, and all through Europe new giants emerged in response to the American challenge. In Britain a special government body, the Industrial Reorganization Corp., helped to push through mergers; three big electrical companies were merged to create one giant, General Electric; and nearly all British cars, buses and trucks were brought together under British Leyland. Brewers, shops, banks and hotel chains gobbled each other up; and the face of the British high street was transformed, with a few familiar names representing themselves at each corner. Britain ceased to be a "nation of shopkeepers," as Napoleon called it, and became a country of corporate employees.

It is surprising, looking back on it, how little this movement was questioned; but it suited both political parties. The Labor government, urged on by the minister for technology, Tony Benn, was preoccupied by the international competition, and many Socialists believed that giant companies would be much easier to control or to eventually nationalize, while the Tory bankers and stockbrokers did very well out of the merger boom and did not look deeply into the consequences.

Today that old confidence looks sadly misplaced. British Leyland has been so mismanaged, so crippled with strikes that it is desperately trying to decentralize into separate groups, under a parent company discreetly known as BL. And half the merged companies (according to last week's report) proved to be unprofitable for the companies concerned. The government's concern is increased by the realization that much of the future capacity for industrial growth will come from small businesses, which are more reliable and often more dynamic.

From the consumer's viewpoint, many of the mergers looked still less attractive. In the field that most concerns the average consumer — the British pub — a study by the prices commission found that the brewer's mergers produced both higher prices and lower profits. The biggest hotel chain, Trust Houses Forte, has not so far (unfortunately) been investigated by the prices commission, but the prices and standards in Motorway cafes and Provincial hotels have been the subject of repeated complaints in guidebooks.

### Dangers Evident

The ordinary consumer, or traveler, as he makes his way from the corner shop to the pub, hardly needs a prices commission to warn him about the dangers of concentration: The advantages of size may be evident in mass-produced goods, but in terms of service and catering to local needs the effects of take-over can be melancholy; and the scope for abusing a local monopoly, whether in a pub or Motorway cafe, is all too obvious.

But the difficulty in controlling mergers (and still more in "de-mergers") is: Who decides? And this is the hub of the controversy surrounding last week's report. For once you decide to construct mergers according to industrial efficiency or consumer interest, as opposed to following fixed rules, the government will inevitably become more closely involved; and while industrialists may agree that many mergers should never have happened, they resent any step towards "creeping socialism."

Yet both British political parties (like others in Europe) are becoming more anxious to appear as the consumer's champion; and the restraint of big business, together with the encouragement of small companies, seems likely to have a growing electoral appeal.

*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.*

## Letters

### \*Cruel Effects\*

The New York Times' editorial entitled "A Lebanon Balance Sheet" (IHT, April 18) straightforwardly and with no holds barred lays out the cruel effects of Israel's invasion of south Lebanon.

For a country like Lebanon which has been slowly and painfully, but valiantly and with some success, striving to rebuild its institutions, economy, and its society, the Israeli operation was a vicious body blow. Unknown hundreds of Lebanese civilians — men, women, and children — were killed; hundreds of thousands more were made refugees in their own country — their villages, homes, livestock and farmlands destroyed.

For the Israeli leaders, the editorial says, "the results of the Lebanon invasion can only be disastrous." What word would be appropriate to use to describe the results for the Lebanese?

PHYLIS SALEM,  
Sibnai, Lebanon

**'Fairness'**  
Unfortunately, it has taken the loss of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians' lives to show

### Nonrevolutionary

I found another pearl of bureaucratic snobbery in your article "More Than Half of Black U.S. Babies Born in 1976 Illegitimate" (IHT, May 5).

Krisin Moore, a researcher at the Urban Institute, is quoted as saying: "The changes are so rapid that they've caught us all out. It's really revolutionary ... No one can say definitely why it's happening."

The question immediately comes to mind as to where these bureaucrats were all caught out. Out to lunch? Out to the toilet? When I was a youth in the United States we could be caught off guard, or with our pants down, but never out!

As to why it's happening, it's clear that the conjectural thinking that goes on behind the august portals of the National Center for Health Statistics does not take account of that naughty three-letter word beginning with "s" and ending in "x." I'll bet anything that's why it's happening.

SAMIRA BOUSTANY,  
Beirut.

</div

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1978

## FINANCE

### Japan Seen Easing Conversions to Yen

TOKYO, May 16 (AP-DJ)—The Bank of Japan is expected soon to increase in stages the limit on foreign currencies that foreign banks can convert into yen and lift the 100 percent reserve requirement imposed on free yen deposits last March, banking sources said today.

The measures, which could be announced later this week, will most likely, however, be accompanied by an increase in the basic reserve requirement on all foreign currency liabilities held by foreign-exchange banks in Japan, which includes free-yen deposits, the sources said.

There are also rumors in the foreign-exchange market that the authorities will ease the restrictions on sales of bonds with less than five years and one month maturities remaining to non-residents, also imposed last March when the yen was under strong upward pressure.

Bankers said the Bank of Japan would be taking such actions in order to reduce the discount on forward U.S. dollars in the Tokyo foreign-exchange market and encourage a shift into yen financing of imports based on a new short-term import refinancing system due to take effect next Monday.

At the current dollar discount it is difficult to encourage importers to finance imports in the Japanese currency, they said. Sources said the central bank would probably still ensure the free-yen reserve requirement.

The increases in the so-called swap limit imposed on foreign banks bringing foreign currencies into Japan to finance yen operations will be marginal, at first, the sources said.

The sources said that currently, foreign banks have an overall swap limit of about \$2.5 billion. This might be increased by about 15 percent or \$400 million, in the first stage, perhaps, effective in June.

Thereafter, the authorities might increase it again in similar steps another three or four times, they said.

The government imposed last year a 0.25 percent basic reserve requirement on all foreign-currency liabilities of foreign-exchange banks in Japan. The government does not want to see another speculative run on the dollar, bankers note, making an increase in the basic reserve requirement very likely if the free yen reserve requirement is lifted.

Foreign-exchange experts said a rise in the amount of foreign currency a foreign bank can swap into yen would have a strong impact on the yen foreign exchange market.

### Output Off In Britain For March

LONDON, May 16 (AP-DJ)—Britain's provisional all-industries production index, seasonally adjusted, fell 0.2 percent in March from February but was up 0.6 percent from a year earlier, the central statistical office said today.

The index stood at 103.7, based on 1970 equals 100, down from a revised 103.9 in February but up from 103.1 in March 1977.

During the three months ended March, the index rose 1.7 percent from the previous quarter.

The index for manufacturing industries alone rose 0.6 percent in the month to 104.5 from 103.9 the previous month but was 0.8 percent from 103.3 a year earlier. In the latest three-month span, this index was up by 1.1 percent. Both February and March indices were revised upward 0.1 point.

Output of consumer goods fell about 0.5 percent in the first quarter compared with the previous quarter while output of investment goods rose 1.5 percent. Output of intermediate goods industries, which include fuels, rose by 3.5 percent.

The all-industries index in the latest quarter was 0.5 percent above its year-earlier level. The manufacturing index, however, was down 1.5 percent from the first quarter of 1977.

Mr. Moore also said that the official agency increasingly is accepting "deviations" from its regular scale of interest rates for loans to

### FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

#### Philip Morris, Seven-Up to Merge

Philip Morris and Seven-Up have agreed to merge after Philip Morris boosted its offer for all of the soft drink concern's shares. The plan follows two unsuccessful bids by Philip Morris since May 1. Under the agreement, Philip Morris would pay \$48 a share, up from the most recent bid of \$46 a share, for the 10.7 million Seven-Up shares outstanding, putting the value of the agreement at about \$515.5 million. Seven-Up, traded over the counter, has risen from \$27.75 a share bid April 24 to \$47.25 recently. Ben Wells, Seven-Up chairman, says directors are recommending that shareholders accept the revised offer. Members of the three founding families of Seven-Up, controlling more than 45 percent of the shares outstanding, plan to tender their shares to Philip Morris.

#### Dymo Rejects Esselte Unit's Bid

Dymo Industries has rejected a surprise tender offer by Esselte AB of Sweden's Oxford Pendefix unit—three days after buying off a takeover threat from a French company. The San Francisco-based graphic systems concern, offered \$24.8 a share for any and all of Dymo's outstanding common up to \$45.3 million by the Esselte unit, rejected it as too low. The company urged shareholders to take no action on the offer before the company can communicate its own views more fully. Claude Ganz, Dymo president, says that the company just completed the repurchase of 28 percent of its stock at \$17 a share from its principal shareholder, Pricel, of France. He says his company can not accept the decision because the department had previously concluded that Toshiba's televisions sold before May 1972 were not dumped.

#### Toshiba Rejects U.S. Treasury Ruling

Tokyo Shibaura Electric (Toshiba) says it has filed a complaint with the U.S. Treasury against its decision to levy antidumping duties on Japanese-made televisions sold in the U.S. market in 1972 and 1973. Tsuyoshi Hamano, vice president of the leading electronics and heavy electrical machinery maker, says his company can not accept the decision because the department had previously concluded that Toshiba's televisions sold before May 1972 were not dumped.

#### U.S. Ex-Im Bank Expands Aid Efforts

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 16 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. Export-Import Bank is embarking on an "aggressive" export financing effort, bank president John L. Moore said today.

Borrowers abroad in order to meet the competition offered by official export-credit agencies in other major trading countries.

In addition, he disclosed that the Ex-Im Bank, in helping to arrange U.S. financing for export transactions, has conditioned its financing commitments, in some instances, on the willingness of U.S. exporters to pare their prices to foreign buyers.

The Ex-Im Bank president made it clear that he is willing to consider other changes in Ex-Im Bank policies that might stimulate U.S. capital goods exports, during a period when the nation is striving to trim its massive merchandise trade deficits with other countries. He raised

#### Profits and Foreign Exchange

### Multinationals and Banks Debate Issue

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP-DJ)—Multinational corporations and banks still disagree on the best way to protect profits from costly foreign-exchange fluctuations, according to debate generated at a foreign-exchange seminar.

The forward currency markets are increasingly being used by companies that want to play it "safe" and reduce to the greatest extent possible all foreign-exchange exposure. But at the seminar, sponsored by The International Herald Tribune and Forex Research Ltd., there was sharp disagreement on when the expense of using the forward markets is justified. Discussion also centered on whether a U.S. accounting law concerning reporting immediately paper losses or gains by multinationals is contributing to overuse of these markets.

In 1975, Financial Accounting Standards Board statement No. 8 (FASB 8) was adopted. It prohibited companies maintaining special reserves for "smoothing out" the impact of currency fluctuations on earnings. Instead, the effects must be reported on a quarterly basis. Critics charge that the reported paper losses and gains lead to erratic and misleading earnings swings.

At the seminar, the Treasury Undersecretary for Monetary Affairs, Anthony Solomon, said the treasury has launched a study on the rule which should be completed "within a few months." He said that based on two "preliminary papers," my surface impression is that it—the rule—adds to instability of the dollar. However, he added that "surface impressions can change," and he would like to wait until the study is completed before making up his mind.

#### Confusing Disclosures

The senior vice president and chief financial officer of Kraft Inc., Joseph Lambert, said FASB 8 has resulted in earnings reports and disclosures "which are even more confusing to the investors and analysts than they were previously."

He said the rule attempted to "standardize" exchange exposure accounting which really is unique to every company, and in the process,

#### A Midway Position

Peter Gudel, assistant treasurer for Ciba-Geigy favored decentralized exposure management, with the head office surveillance and defining the policy for management of the foreign-exchange operations. Philip Atkinson, finance manager for British Petroleum added there is no clear answer on where the risk should be managed and urged a midway position.

Yale University professor Robert Irieff said he expects the dollar to play a gradually reduced role in international trade. Also a part-time consultant for the Common Market, he urged formation of a new international form of currency to replace the dollar in international settlements, but admitted he does not see that happening soon.

He told reporters he was asked

to give a presentation on the European League for International Economic Cooperation, which includes representatives of major banks and businesses, to come up with a concrete proposal for a single European unit of account. He advocated a unit called the "Europa" which would include a batch of seven EEC currencies with the Deutsche mark carrying the heaviest weight, about 30 percent. He said the League's executive committee recently approved the proposal and will recommend it to the EEC.

#### Pressure Grows In U.S. for Hike Of Prime Rates

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP-DJ)—Pressures are quickly gathering for another increase in the U.S. banking industry's prime, or minimum, interest charge on corporate loans.

Increases in open-market interest rates, which were prodded by the recent credit-tightening moves of the Federal Reserve, are boosting the banks' own cost of raising lending funds—coming at a time of spurring loan demand.

The prime rate was generally raised to 8% percent from 8 percent only late last month, bringing it to the highest level since March 1975, when it was 8% percent. In what may be a precursor of another prime-rate increase, two major New York banks boosted to 8 percent from 7% percent their so-called broker-loan rate, or the interest charged securities firms stock-backed loans.

Changes in the broker-loan rate quickly reflect changes in banks' own cost of funds and often precede changes in the general prime rate.

Both Citibank and Chemical Bank confirmed that they increased the broker loan rate.

Cost of reserves has also risen with the rate on federal funds uncommitted reserves banks lend one another, at 7% percent recently, up from only 6% percent last month.

Also adding to pressures for a prime-rate boost has been strong business loan demand. According to the St. Louis Fed, commercial and industrial loans on the books of the nation's large banks have grown at an 18.4-percent annual rate since the beginning of the year, seasonally adjusted. As of May 3, such loans totaled \$131.05 billion.

Although much of the growth in demand has taken place at banks outside the major New York money center, New York bankers said they see an upward trend forming.

"The inflationary fury and the frenetic surge in loan demand guarantees a run up in short-term interest rates, including the prime rate," concluded Robert Parks, chief economist for Avest Inc., a New York securities firm.

Lawrence Kudlow, a vice president of Paine, Webber, said he believes "There's room for a prime-rate increase," although he added that "with the Fed apparently pausing for a moment in its monetary restraining moves, banks may want to hold off for a while."

#### Ruetgerswerke Net Off

FRANKFURT, May 16 (AP-DJ)—Net profit of Ruetgerswerke AG fell to 19.7 million marks in 1977 from 23.2 million marks in 1976, the company reported. Turnover in raw material and plastics was down 2 percent in the first four months of 1978 from the like 1977 period.

The company said its North American results "were very close" to year-earlier levels. Late last year, Unilever agreed in principle to take over National Starch and Chemicals Corp. of the U.S., but this acquisition has not yet been completed and National Starch results are not included in the earnings figures.

The drop in earnings was

received poorly on the London Stock Exchange where shares of Unilever Ltd., the British parent company, plunged 16 pence to 50¢.

#### Komatsu Profits Fall

TOKYO, May 16 (AP-DJ)—Komatsu Ltd. said its consolidated net income in the year ended March 31 fell 15.2 percent to 12.795 billion yen from 15.086 bil-

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1978

Page 9

### Wall St. Prices Broadly Higher

#### Overseas Buying Lends Strength

NEW YORK, May 16 (IHT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed broadly and sharply higher today in the fourth heaviest trading session on record.

Analysts attributed much of the early strength to demand from Europe—sparked by the dollar's gains—after yesterday's holiday.

Also boosting the market were good reports on industrial production and news that housing starts rose 6.3 percent in April, they said.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve said U.S. industry operated at 83.2 percent of capacity in April, up from 82.7 percent in March and 82.3 percent a year earlier.

At the time of the move, some dealers quoted the last fund trade at 71/2 percent while others showed the last trade at 73/4 percent.

Some money market participants said the lower trading rate on today's move should be the important factor concerning the Fed's move and shows that the central bank is not tightening policy again.

In the money market, analysts were puzzled by moves the Federal Reserve made overnight matched sales bringing upward pressure on the key federal funds rate but analysis were unsure whether it was indicating a tightening of credit by draining reserves from the banking system.

At the time of the move, some dealers quoted the last fund trade at 71/2 percent while others showed the last trade at 73/4 percent.

### U.S. Output Rises 1.1%, Inventories Surge 1.3%

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI)—U.S. industrial production, boosted by increased coal production, rose 1.1 percent in April to register its second consecutive strong performance, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

The hefty gain in output of the country's mines, factories and utilities lent support to President Carter's decision to trim the size of his tax reduction and delay its implementation.

April's gain follows a revised 1.3-percent advance in March, the Fed said. Output increased a slight 0.3 percent in February and declined 0.6 percent in January because of bad winter weather and the coal strike.

Gains were "widespread" in April, the Fed said, with particularly large increases occurring in automotive products, business equipment and durable materials. The Fed said about one-fourth of the April increase was due to further resumption of coal production following the end of the recent strike.

The end of March, the total business stock-to-sales ratio was 1.42, down from the 1.43 in February. The inventory gains were uniformly at all levels, the department said. Manufacturing was up by \$1.4 billion while both wholesale and retail inventories increased by an identical \$1.5 billion.

Retail inventories of durable goods increased \$152 million, compared with a \$309 million gain in February. However, nondurables increased \$1.3 billion, after a \$375-million decline in the previous month.

Wholesale inventories of durables jumped by \$511 million while nondurables at the wholesale level advanced by \$956 million. Manufacturers durable inventories rose \$1 billion and nondurables were up by \$334 million.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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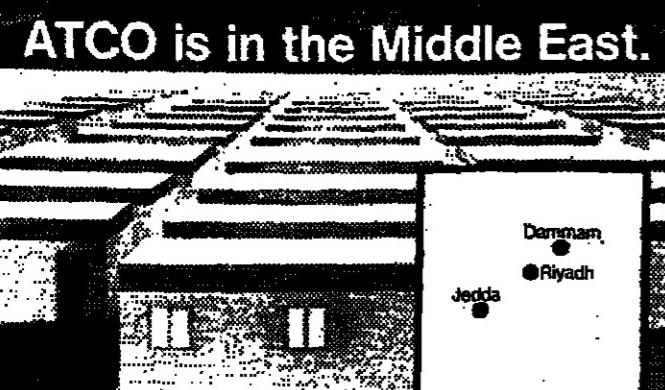
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NEW ISSUE

May 10, 1978

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SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Tucker, Anthony &amp; R.L. Day, Inc.

Wood Gundy Incorporated

Tokyo Exchange

International  
Stock Indexes

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)  
(Silver in pence per four ounces)

	May 16, 1978	Price	Yen	Price	Yen	High	Low	Previos	Today	High	Low	Previos	Today
	Yest	Prv	High	Low	Yest	Prv	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Asahi Glass	140.00	Mitsui E. Wks	461.00	140.00	Mitsui E. Wks	461.00	140.00	139.00	140.00	461.00	461.00	461.00	461.00
Canon	164.00	Mitsubishi Ind.	134.00	164.00	Mitsubishi Ind.	134.00	164.00	163.00	164.00	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00
Dai Nip. Print	548.00	Mitsubishi Corp.	471.00	548.00	Mitsubishi Corp.	471.00	548.00	547.00	548.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00
Fuji Bank	278.00	Mitsui C&C	332.00	278.00	Mitsui C&C	332.00	278.00	277.00	278.00	332.00	332.00	332.00	332.00
Hanwa	200.00	Mitsubishi	200.00	200.00	Mitsubishi	200.00	200.00	199.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Hilco	284.00	Mitsubishi Elec.	240.00	284.00	Mitsubishi Elec.	240.00	284.00	283.00	284.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00
Honda Motor	223.00	Sony Corp	250.00	223.00	Sony Corp	250.00	223.00	222.00	223.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
C. Itoh	223.00	Toshiba Marine	278.00	223.00	Toshiba Marine	278.00	223.00	222.00	223.00	278.00	278.00	278.00	278.00
Japan Air L.	2,655.00	Suntory Bank	281.00	2,655.00	Suntory Bank	281.00	2,655.00	2,654.00	2,655.00	281.00	281.00	281.00	281.00
Kanei El. Pow.	1,120.00	Toshiba Marine	278.00	1,120.00	Toshiba Marine	278.00	1,120.00	1,119.00	1,120.00	278.00	278.00	278.00	278.00
Kan Seikaku	223.00	Toshiba Marine	278.00	223.00	Toshiba Marine	278.00	223.00	222.00	223.00	278.00	278.00	278.00	278.00
Kirin Brewers	457.00	Toshiba	125.00	457.00	Toshiba	125.00	457.00	456.00	457.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Komatsu	340.00	Toshiba	125.00	340.00	Toshiba	125.00	340.00	339.00	340.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Kubota	278.00	Toshiba	125.00	278.00	Toshiba	125.00	278.00	277.00	278.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Matsu Ind.	779.00	Toshiba	125.00	779.00	Toshiba	125.00	779.00	778.00	779.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
(n) new (o) old													

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## Currency Rates

May 16, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

The following rates are quoted in the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 1.7375 - Escudo: 45.72; French: 15.15; Franc: 81.49; German: 1.6625; Yen: 22.25; Italian: Lira: 1,240; Mexican Peso: 2.6770; Belgian Franc: 1.1527; Hong Kong: 5.4510; Singapore: 5.2342; Canadian: 5.9025; U.S. cent.

(c) Commercial Franc. (\*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

London Metals Market (Figures in sterling per metric ton)

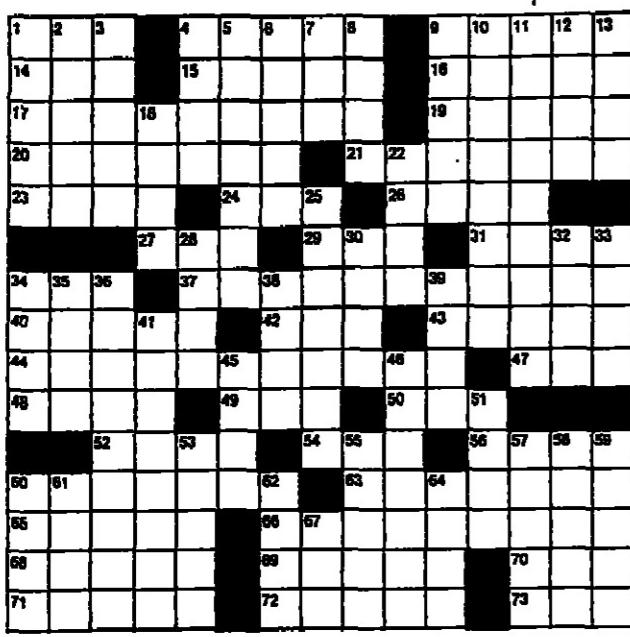
(Silver in pence per four ounces)

May 16, 1978

May 16, 1978</



## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



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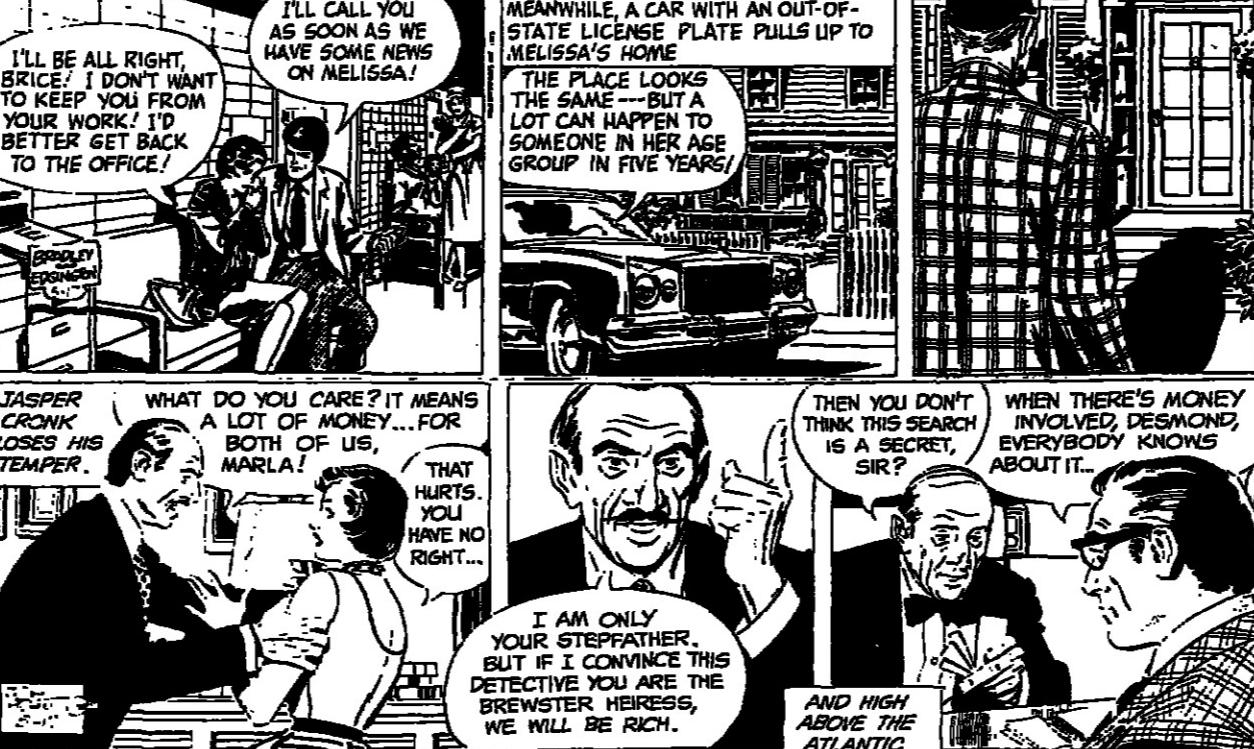
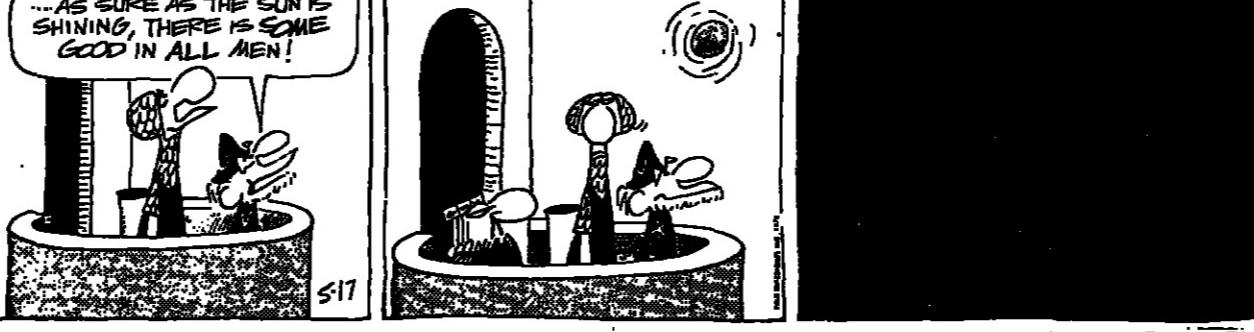
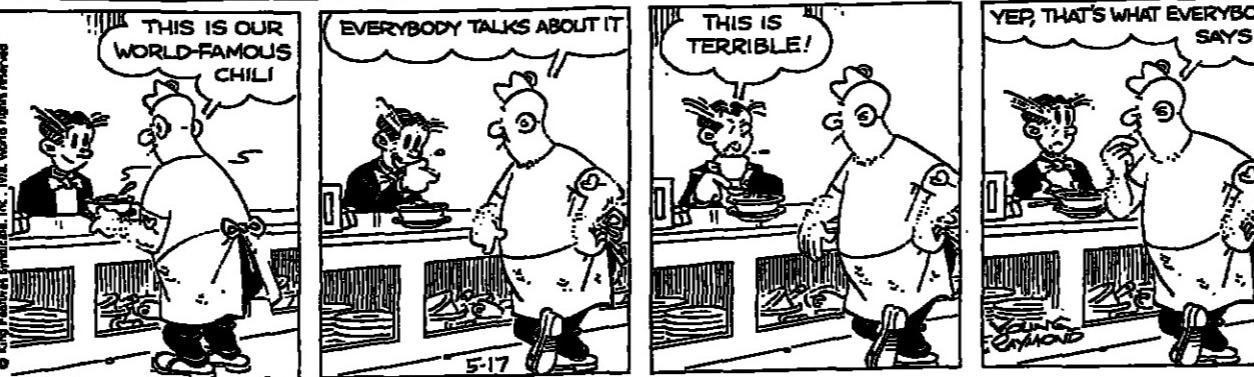
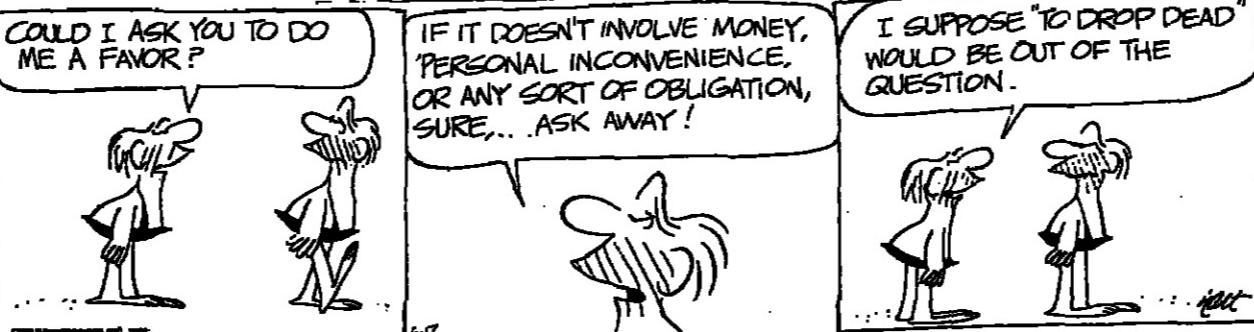
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## BOOKS

## A CONSIDERABLE TOWN

By M.F.K. Fisher. Knopf. 208 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE LATE W.H. Auden said of M.F.K. Fisher, "I do not know of anyone in the United States today who writes better prose."

While I find that statement a bit extravagant, I think that in "A Considerable Town," Mrs. Fisher brings a highly developed sensitivity to bear on a city that is both fabled and infamous. She has been in love, she tells us, with Marseilles for almost 50 years. Such enduring faithfulness certainly implies one sort of response, but perhaps, in these cynical times, another as well. To some readers, such longevity may look like uncritical complacency.

How you respond to "A Considerable Town," depends, I suppose, on how you define love. In a book such as "Rome and a Villa," by Eleanor Clark, the love is a brilliant, passionate sort, full of voracious curiosity, almost hysterical with that insatiable desire to know and to understand on which such a love seems nervously to subsist.

Inevitably, Marseilles is now going the way of all old cities. There is talk of high-rise apartments to house the fishermen's families near the port, and of moving the public auction house for the day's catches to a suburb. Good restaurants are being replaced by snack bars with electric organs and "Oriental bistros." But then that may simply be the way of the world in our time. Mrs. Fisher herself, that celebrated prose stylist, several times uses "hopefully" as a dangling adverbial modifier.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

	Last Week	Weeks on List
1 BLOODLINE, by Sidney Sheldon	1	15
2 THE HOLYCROSS COVE, by David Liss	2	7
3 THE GOLDEN BIRDS, by Colleen McCullough	4	53
4 SCRUPLES, by Judith Krantz	3	11
5 THE SILMARILLION, by J.R.R. Tolkien	5	35
6 THE HUMAN FACTOR, by Graham Greene	6	9
7 WHISTLE, by James Jones	7	8
8 A STRANGER IS WATCHING, by Mary Higgins Clark	8	8
9 THE LEAGUE OF LADIES, by Richard Bach	9	8
10 GOODBYE CALIFORNIA, by Alastair MacLean	15	4
11 ILLUSIONS, by Richard Bach	10	49
12 THE WOMEN'S ROOM, by Marilyn French	11	34
13 RACHEL, THE RABBI'S WIFE, by Silvia Tennenbaum	13	12
14 THE LAST CONVERT, by John le Carré	12	2
15 THE HONOURABLE SCHOOLBOY, by John le Carré	14	33

NONFICTION

1 THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx	1	26
2 IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES, WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT?, by Erma Bombeck	2	6
3 MY MOTHER-MYSELF, by Nancy Friday	3	16
4 PULLING YOUR OWN STRINGS, by Wayne W. Dyer	9	2
5 ADRIEN ARPEL'S THREE-WEEK CRASH MAKE-OVER SHAPEOVER BEAUTY PROGRAM, by Adrien Arpel with Roxanne Eberstein	4	8
6 GNOMES, text by Wil Huygen, illustrated by Rien Poortvliet	5	25
7 ALL THINGS WISE AND WONDERFUL, by James Herriot	7	38
8 THE AMYTHYST HORSE, by Anne Lamott	6	29
9 THE FINAL CONGADE, by Malachi Martin	10	6
10 THE ONLY INVESTMENT GUIDE YOU'LL EVER NEED, by Alan R. Morris	8	4
11 COMING INTO THE COUNTRY, by John McPhee	13	18
12 THE COUNTRY DIARY OF AN EDWARDIAN LADY, by Elizabeth Goudge	—	26
13 DESIGNING YOUR FACE, by Way Bandy	15	22
14 LOOKING OUT FOR NUMBER ONE, by Robert J. Ring	11	46
15 IN HIS IMAGE: The Cleveringa of a Man, by David M. Rorvik	14	3

## ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

A	H	T	A	T	O	N
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S	E	R	I	N	T	R
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**Gale Records 3-1 Victory****Royals Hold Red Sox to 2 Hits**

KANSAS CITY, May 16 (UPI)—Rich Gale turned in his most impressive performance of the year last night when he held the Boston Red Sox to two hits in Kansas City's 3-1 victory.

The most anxious moment for Gale came in the third inning facing Jim Rice with the bases loaded. Jim Rice hit into a double play with the only Boston run scoring.

Clint Hurdle's two-run fourth-inning double gave Gale the runs he needed in improving his record to 3-0 while also hurling the first complete game by a Kansas City pitcher in 11 games.

**Yankees 4, White Sox 1**

At Chicago, New York won its ninth game in the last 12 as Sparky Lyle pitched 3½ innings of two-hitter and Bucky Dent singled home a pair of runs. Eddie Stieb went the first 5½ innings for his second win before Lyle finished up for his sixth save.

**Tigers 4, Mariners 2**

At Detroit, the Tigers leaped back into first place in the American League East by two points over Boston when Jim Slaton, backed by Bill May's three-run Homer, pitched his first complete game of the season, now 4-1, yielded five hits, while May homered in the fourth inning to erase a 2-1 Seattle lead.

**A's 3, Indians 2**

At Cleveland, rookie Dwayne Murphy, hitting .059 entering the game, scored pinch runner Mike Edwards

**Martin Misdirects Anger**

CHICAGO, May 16 (UPI)—Billy Martin, manager of the New York Yankees, says that he will apologize to his catcher Thurman Munson about an argument he had with the team's airplane Sunday night.

He said it was Mickey Rivers, not Munson, with whom he was angry. Martin said, "He [Munson] was right, and I'm a slob to tell him so." He yesterday before the club's being home with the White Sox.

Rivers confirmed that Martin "talked rough" to him after a ninth-inning incident in which Martin believed Rivers did not hustle after a hit, allowing theinning run for Kansas City.

"I didn't like the way Mickey played," Martin said. "Maybe he's got a son leg, so we'll sit him down and see." Rivers was out of the lineup for last night's game.

Rivers said that he doesn't "see why he [Martin] tries on and carries on and carries on. I think you should talk to a man and get it over with. I told him I guess up. That's all I could tell him. I think the whole thing was bad. You can't get the respect of the people out like that. We can overlook it because anything can come out when a man is drinking. I don't feel that against anybody."

**Rangers 8, Brewers 6**

At Arlington, Texas, Jim Sundberg, hitting in his 14th straight game, singled twice, doubled once and scored twice while also knocking in a run to key the Texas victory. Juan Benitez and Toby Harrah drove in two runs each for Texas and Ferguson Jenkins, despite serving up homers to Milwaukee's Sixto Lezcano and John Lowenstein, went eight innings for his fourth win in five decisions.

**Blue Jays 10, Angels 6**

At Toronto, Sam Ewing's two-run pinch-single highlighted a club-record nine-run seventh inning by Toronto. The Blue Jays sent 14 batters to the plate against three California pitchers. The rally included RBI-singles by Rick Bosetti, Roy Howell and Rick Cerone plus a run-scoring double by Bob Ballow. Rico Carty scored twice in the inning.

**Twins 9, Orioles 6**

At Bloomington, Minn., Willie Norwood's three-run homer with two out in the 10th inning gave Mike Marshall, a victory in his first game for Minnesota. Norwood's home came after Baltimore's John Flinn walked Rich Chiles and Rob Wilfong, the latter intentionally. Marshall pitched 1½ innings of no-hit relief after Roger Erickson and Greg Thayer combined to give up 11 walks.

**Astros 5, Phillies 0**

At Houston, J. R. Richard struck out nine and allowed only two hits in pitching Houston to a 5-0 victory. It was the second two-hitter of the season for Richard and the second time he has beaten the Phillies in six days. The only Philadelphia hits off Richard were back-to-back singles by Richie Hebner and Gary Maddox in the fifth inning.

**Dodgers 7, Pirates 6**

At Los Angeles, Reggie Smith's two-run double, his fourth hit of the game, capped a three-run ninth-inning rally that carried Los Angeles past Pittsburgh. Trailing 6-4, the Dodgers routed Bert Blyleven after one out on successive hits by Manny Mota, Vic Davalillo, Bill Russell and Smith. Smith also had a two-run homer while Willie Stargell and Phil Garner had two-run blasts for the Pirates.

**Indians 4, Cardinals 3**

At San Diego, pinch hitter Jerry Turner delivered a bases-loaded run-scoring single with two out in the 14th inning as the Padres handed St. Louis its fifth straight loss. With one out, George Hendrick singled and after a force out and a wild pitch, Gene Tenace and Rick Sweet walked to load the bases and set the stage for Turner's game-winning hit. Tenace hit a two-run homer and Sweet had his first major-league homer for the Padres.

### Bouton Signs With Farm Club

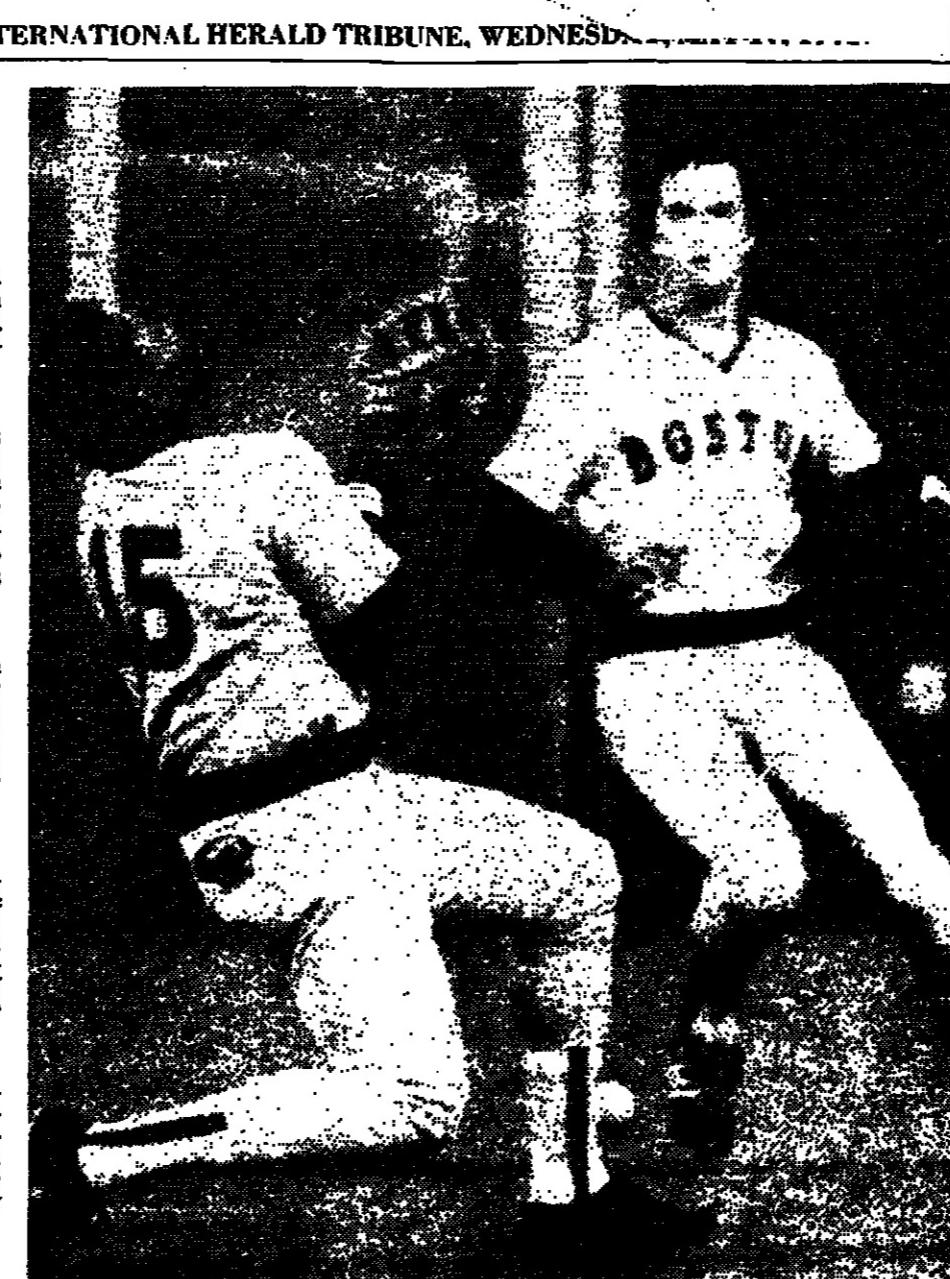
ATLANTA, May 16 (AP)—The Atlanta Braves announced today the signing of former major league pitcher Jim Bouton to a contract with their Southern League farm at Savannah.

The Braves said that Bouton, who had a 61-60 lifetime record during a nine-year major league career with the New York Yankees, Seattle Pilots and Houston Astros, will join the Savannah team in Chattanooga, tomorrow and will be the starting pitcher in a home game against Nashville Friday night.

Bouton has been working out as a nonroster player with the Braves' Class AAA farm at Richmond. He was impressive last week in an exhibition performance against Atlanta, allowing five hits, one earned run and fanning seven in a six-inning stint against the parent club.

### Change Unlikely

The sponsor of the bill, Rep.



Boston's George Scott, left, and Dwight Evans both fail to catch hit by Amos Otis. The ball dropped between them, allowing the Kansas City player a double in the second inning.

### Prague Restricts Mrs. Navratilova

### Mother Waits to See Her Child, the Star

By Samuel Abé

REVNICE, Czechoslovakia, May 16 (IHT)—Jana Navratilova is losing hope that she will soon see her daughter Martina for the first time since she defected to the United States almost three years ago. The trouble, Mrs. Navratilova said, is the way governments operate, but she was referring to the U.S. as well as the Czech government.

"The Czech government tells me that I may go to the United States to visit Martina only when she is an American citizen," Mrs. Navratilova said. "But my daughter tells me that it does not seem this will be possible for two more years. Once we hoped it would happen this year, but now Martina does not think so."

Mrs. Navratilova, ranked among the world's top three women tennis players, was rebuffed last month by the U.S. House. It postponed decision on a private bill to allow her citizenship two years earlier than the five years required by law.

### Change Unlikely

The sponsor of the bill, Rep. James Collins, R-Texas, said that he hoped to sway opponents before the bill came up again, possibly late this spring. Mrs. Navratilova, however, said that her daughter had told her that a change in the House vote was unlikely.

Few of the issues are familiar to Mrs. Navratilova, a pleasant, gracious woman in her mid-40s. Sitting in the parlor of the family home in this suburb of Prague, she said that she understood only that the Czech government would not allow her visit until her daughter was a U.S. citizen.

"Why?" she was asked. She replied with a smile and a shrug.

She noted that her daughter's paternal grandmother would visit the tennis player this year. "She is 80 years old, so there is no problem," Mrs. Navratilova said. "Actually

there is no problem if you are more than 55 years old." She looked both pleased and saddened that she was not.

"I should like to see my daughter twice a year at least," she added, "but it is not possible."

They have not seen each other since shortly before Miss Navratilova announced in September, 1975, at the U.S. Open tournament at Forest Hills, that she had asked for political asylum. Miss Navratilova, then 18, blamed officials of the Czech tennis federation for her decision, saying that they were complaining that she was becoming too Americanized.

"It was very difficult for us because we were so afraid for her being alone in a foreign country at her age," her mother said. She denied that the defection had made trouble for the rest of the family here. "No," she said, "nothing. We have lived in this village for many years. Nobody was unfriendly."

Miss Navratilova learned to play tennis in this town of 5,000 in the green countryside about 15 miles from Prague.

Mrs. Navratilova's mother, Martina's grandmother, has lived here 48 years. She was ranked No. 2 in the country 35 years ago and helped teach her granddaughter to play.

"We all play," Mrs. Navratilova said. "My mother played, I played, my husband was Martina's first coach. My other daughter, Jana, plays now. But none was as good as Martina."

The mother is kept aware of her daughter's success by telephone and mail. "She calls every month,"

she said. Politics had nothing to do with my decision. It was strictly a tennis matter."

Mrs. Navratilova and her husband, Miss Navratilova's stepfather, said that she had no hint that she would defect.

"It was very difficult for us because we were so afraid for her being alone in a foreign country at her age," her mother said. She denied that the defection had made trouble for the rest of the family here. "No," she said, "nothing. We have lived in this village for many years. Nobody was unfriendly."

Miss Navratilova learned to play tennis in this town of 5,000 in the green countryside about 15 miles from Prague.

### Martina Navratilova

Mrs. Navratilova said, "and sometimes she writes a letter. Here, I have these pictures of her home in Dallas." She found a thick packet of photographs.

One showed Miss Navratilova's luxurious split-level house. Another showed two expensive cars in front of the house. A third showed a swimming pool behind the house. Others showed Miss Navratilova alone and with her poodle. She shares a house in Dallas with Sandra Haynie, the golfer.

### Brown Named Coach of Year

ATLANTA, May 16 (UPI)—Hubert Brown, the Atlanta Hawks' head coach, led a team of young and inexperienced players into the NBA playoffs, has been named Coach of the Year.

The Hawks, after four losing seasons, finished 41-41 under Brown in his second year as coach. The record was enough to land a playoff berth, but the Hawks were eliminated in the first round by the Washburn of the NBA's Central Division.

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